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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Allies Shall Redeem Pledge To Poland

"There Is No Sacrifice From Which We Will Shrink"

Chamberlain Out To End Nazi Menace

BUT NO SPECTACULAR VENTURES

Britain Will Strike At Decisive Moment With Decisive Force

SURVEYING the progress of the war in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the Soviet march on Poland, which he held, was unjustified.

"It is too early" he said "to pronounce any final verdict on the motives or consequences of the Russian action. For the unhappy victim of this cynical attack, the result has been a tragedy of the grimmest character."

The Premier dwelt at length on Hitler's speech and exposed the Nazi propaganda of lies, especially regarding the alleged British attitude to the Italian mediation on the eve of the war. Indicting the German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees, he said: "Methods are not made humane by calling them so."

COMPARING THE BRITISH AND NAZI METHODS OF WARFARE, HE SAID:

"THE STRICT ADHERENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO THE RULES OF THE LAW WAS IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE POLICY PURSUED BY GERMANY.

NO LOSS OF LIFE HAD BEEN CAUSED BY THE EXERCISE OF BRITISH SEA POWER. NO NEUTRAL PROPERTY HAD BEEN UNLAWFULLY DETAINED. GERMANY'S METHOD OF SUBMARINE WARFARE AND THE LAYING OF MINES IN THE HIGH SEAS HAD ALREADY RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF MANY INNOCENT VICTIMS. REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY AND IN THE UNWARRANTED DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PROPERTY.

After referring to the achievements of the anti-Submarine Campaign, the offensive against U-boats, the rapid increase in convoys and hunting craft, and the immense preparations in land and air forces in Britain, France and Dominions, Mr. Chamberlain concluded.

"Britain's general purpose in the struggle was to redeem Europe from the perpetual recurring of the fear of German aggression and to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties. No threats would deter us or our French Allies from this purpose."

BRITAIN'S WAR TO VICTORY

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Making the third statement in the House of Commons on the progress of the war, Mr. Chamberlain this afternoon said that events which occurred last week were of such far-reaching importance that there had not yet been time to estimate their effect on the fortunes of war and the attitude of other countries.

SOVIET MARCH.

German pressure on the Polish army and the resistance of the Poles continued during the week and were still continuing in many parts of Poland. There still remained islands of Polish resistance, such as Warsaw which refused to be submerged under the tide of German invasion eastwards.

On September 17, an event occurred which inevitably had a decisive effect on the war on the Eastern front. On that morning, Russian troops crossed the Polish frontier at lines along its full length and advanced into Poland. "I cannot say that the action of the Soviet Government was unexpected. Statements had appeared in the Soviet press and wireless referring to the position of the White Russians and Ukrainians in Poland which bore the interpretation that the Soviet Government was preparing for an intervention."

Mr. Chamberlain recalled the Soviet Note to the British Ambassador in Moscow stating that the Soviet Government would pursue a policy of neutrality in the relations between the Soviet and Great Britain and added,

"In this situation, His Majesty's Government are authorised to issue a statement on September 18 that this attack by the Soviet Government upon Poland—a country with which she had a Non-Aggression Pact—at the moment when Poland was prostrate in the face of the overwhelming forces brought against her by Germany, could not be justified by the arguments put forward and that while the full implication of these events was not yet apparent, nothing had occurred which would make any difference to the determination of the British Government to fulfil their obligations to Poland and to prosecute the war with all her energy, until these obligations had been achieved."

POLISH AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST.

The Prime Minister referred to the Soviet Note to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow and said that the Polish Ambassador refused to accept the note and had since been instructed to ask for his passport.

EFFECT OF SOVIET ACTION.

"The effects of the Russian invasion upon the hardpressed Poles naturally has been very serious. The Polish forces are still continuing their courageous resistance. According to a *communique* on September 18 the Polish Government have requested the Rumanian Government to accord hospitality to the Head of the Polish State and his Ministers who have taken refuge on Rumanian territory."

After sympathising with His

(Continued on page 7, column 6)

Neville Chamberlain

War To End War

Chamberlain Clarifies Britain's Objective In Present Conflict

LONDON, Sept. 20.

"THE AIMS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INCLUDE THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT THE ENDING OF WAR AND JUST SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE BY PEACEFUL MEANS." SAID MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN REPLY TO A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY.

POLICY IN FAR EAST

Replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. R. A. Butler stated that His Majesty's Government policy respecting the Far East remained unchanged.

Asked to consider the advantages if a statement of the international purposes in the resistance to aggression for which Britain entered the war were made to the League Assembly, Mr. Butler declared that the policy of the Government in resisting aggression had been made clear in their communication to the Secretary-General on September 11.

WARDHA PREPARES FOR A. I. C. C.

WARDHA, Sept. 20.

Preparations for the Ramgarh session of the Congress are making steady progress. Mr. Mathurababu has arrived from Bihar and is consulting Dr. Rajendra Prasad in this connexion.

A select Congress workers' meeting was held to-day to consider arrangements to be made for the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C. Several sub-committees were formed.

It is understood that Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was informed of the evening's discussions is consulting Gandhiji to-morrow.

The workers will again meet on Saturday.—A. P.

DE VALERA NOT GOING TO AMERICA

DUBLIN, September 20.

It is officially learned that Mr. De Valera's visit to America has been abandoned.—Reuter.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 20.

The Dutch swimmer Cor Kint established women's hundred yards back stroke record in one minute, five and one tenth seconds beating Van Feggelere's 1/7 established on Sunday.—Reuter.

SOVIET EYE ON OIL FIELDS

Russians Recover Territory Ceded To Germany In Last War

LONDON, September 20.

In Poland the Russians appear to have practically recovered most of the territory, which they were obliged to cede to Germany in the last war, under the Brestlitvosk Treaty. It is generally expected they mean to have the whole of East Galicia.

If so, Germany threatened by France and Britain is in no position to object.

Polish officers interviewed by Reuter's correspondent at Cernauti say that the general feeling is the Russians will try to occupy the oil fields quickly to prevent them from falling into German hands.—Reuter.

SOVIET HOLDS UP GREEK SHIP

ATHENS, Sept 20.

A firm of shipowners at Piracus have received a cable from the captain of the Greek ship the "Jacobus," which has a cargo of wood aboard for Alexandria, stating that the Soviet authorities have forbidden the ship to leave the Black Sea port of Novorosisk. —Reuter.

SOVIET ORDER CAUSES UNEASINESS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Yesterday's announcement that the Soviet Government has given instructions to prevent the escape of Polish submarines from neutral ports has caused uneasiness among the Baltic States.—Reuter.

LITHUANIA'S CLAIM TO VILNA

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Lithuania will again put forward her claim to Vilna, said a broadcast from Kaunas, sooner or later, but it will be by peaceful means since Lithuania is remaining neutral.—Reuter.

* * * *

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.

It is believed that the conversation which the Lithuanian Minister had with M. Molotov yesterday dealt with the question of the return of Vilna to Lithuania.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7)

CANCELLATION OF FREIGHTS

Simla View Of Shippers' Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 20.

Enquiries made here regarding the complaint addressed to the Government of India that certain shippers have issued notices cancelling all freight contracts show that Government are making every effort to see that the normal export trade is maintained.

It appears that only some companies (not all) have issued such notices. It is said that this is due to the fact that Government, for war emergency purposes, have taken over some ships, which would have otherwise been available for export trade. It is pointed out that this is inevitable, owing to war needs, but there is no reason to fear that export trade will be seriously dislocated.

Owing to war conditions the same extent of shipping facilities will not be available as in peacetime, but it is understood that for normal trade, there will be no difficulty for freight contracts, though at higher rates to cover war risks.

Official circles emphasise only such shipping companies whose ships have been taken over by the Government have been obliged to cancel contracts.

Soviet Action Does Not Affect Anglo-French Plans

Final Notice To World: War To Victory

MYSTERIOUS GERMAN MOVEMENTS

Nazi Move To Break Through Belgium And Holland?

THAT the Soviet intervention in Poland has not in any way affected the declared policy of the British and French Governments in the prosecution of the war in Europe is evident from Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on Thursday and a French *communique* issued on the same day.

MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN STATED THAT FULL IMPLICATIONS OF THE SOVIET ACTION WERE NOT YET APPARENT. BUT "NOTHING HAD OCCURRED WHICH WOULD MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO THE DETERMINATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO FULFIL THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND TO PROSECUTE THE WAR WITH ALL ENERGY UNTIL THESE OBLIGATIONS HAD BEEN ACHIEVED."

FRANCE'S FINAL NOTICE

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAYS THAT THE CABINET HAS APPROVED OF THE MILITARY AND FINANCIAL MEASURES TO 'CARRY ON THE WAR UNTIL FINAL VICTORY." THIS IS TAKEN AS FRANCE'S FINAL NOTICE TO THE WORLD THAT NO PEACE OFFER FROM GERMANY WILL BE CONSIDERED.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS

Meanwhile German strategy on the Western Front is indicated on speculations in the Belgian and Dutch press whose reports abound with stories of thousands of Germans concealed in the woods behind the Dutch frontier. This is taken to presage an attempt on the part of Germany to break through the neutral country as soon as possible. Mysterious activities on the German-Belgian border are also reported.

FRANCE'S NOTICE TO WORLD

To Carry On War Until Final Victory

PARIS, September 20.

A communique states that the Cabinet has approved of the military and financial measures to "carry on the war until final victory"

This is taken as France's final notice to the world that no peace offer from Germany will be considered.

The communique says that M. Daladier made a full and detailed statement on the military and diplomatic situation.

POLAND'S HEROISM

Adopting it unanimously, at the conclusion of this statement, the Council of Ministers paid a tribute to the heroism of Poland, which will find in common victory a just reparation of her rights.

The Council approved military, economic and financial measures destined to carry out the conduct of the war until final victory. It reaffirmed the solidarity between France and Great Britain which grows closer every day.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE

PARIS, September 20.

The British troops continue to be landed in France and although it is impossible to give an indication of their numbers, it is known that, thanks to the combined work of the English and French navies and air forces, the British contingents' move to France was along a safety corridor guaranteed against all attack.

The existence of this corridor is also leading to an improvement in ordinary air and sea services between the two countries.

While no news of the activity of British troops is available here, the French authorities are reported to be very pleased with their physique, training and adaptability to the new conditions of warfare.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS ACTIVITIES AT AACHEN

PARIS, September 20.

Mysterious activities at Aachen on the German-Belgian frontier are reported by the military correspondent of "Le Matin".

He says that during the past few days the Germans have been showing certain activity in that district and the French are watching very closely.—Reuter.

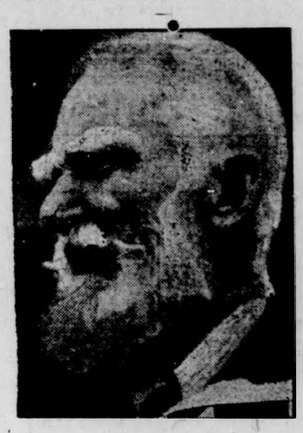
NAZI STRATEGY ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, September 20.

There is much speculation regarding Germany's intention on the Western Front. Recent operations are clearly intended to dislodge the French from the heights above the Saar, the Blies, a small river to the east of Saarbrucken deeply embedded with wooded ridges, and the midplateau westwards of the river, from which the French guns dominate wide industrial areas and are in touch with the Siegfried Line itself.

The question is whether the Germans, unable to face a prolonged war, will attempt another "Blitzkrieg" (lightning war) so

(Continued on page 7, column 5)



Bernard Shaw

Good News For Britain

G. B. S. On Soviet Action: Stalin Uses Hitler As A Cat's Paw

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW WRITING IN THE "TIMES" POINTS OUT THAT THE NEWS FROM RUSSIA IS GOOD NEWS FOR BRITAIN. REFERRING TO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN POLAND, MR. SHAW DECLARES THAT M. STALIN "HAS NO OBJECTION WHATEVER TO USING HITLER AS A CAT'S PAW."—REUTER.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

LONDON, Sept. 20.

An extraordinary session of the Pan-American Conference is to begin at Panama.

The meeting is to be called in accordance with the agreement of 1938 that the States should consult together, if and when the peace of the Western Hemisphere is threatened. Questions of neutrality and economic co-operation are among the subjects to be discussed.

Five members of the German Embassy in Washington have arrived in Panama as observers.—Reuter.

Madame Pilsudski At Kaunas

KAUNAS, Sept. 19.

The widow of Marshal Pilsudski has arrived here with two daughters.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NAZI C.-IN-C. VISITS FRONT

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

The German Commander-in-Chief, von Brauchitsch arrived on the Western Front yesterday, according to the German News Agency. He visited the Front Line units and received reports from Commanders on the situation.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND GOODS SEIZED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It is officially announced that during the week ending September 16 approximately 110,000 tons of goods, of which there was evidence that they were contraband consigned to Germany were intercepted and detained by the British contraband control. The total value was estimated at over half a million sterling. Seizures this week also included 20,000 tons of petroleum products, 1,500 tons each of iron ore and aluminium ore and 10,000 tons of phosphates.—Reuter.

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[illegible] cash payment only [illegible]charged at the rate of [illegible]NNA per word. Minimum [illegible]ge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 [illegible]ords. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 n.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Gazetted officer for a graduate Brahmin girl, recently joined in Government service. Box No. 12280 "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and Overseers. Apply for Terms to No. 12277, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Become Accountants, Stenographers, Auditors, Secretaries, Typists, Insurance Experts by post. Recognised Diplomas, D.Com., Professional Accountancy, Secretarial Courses. American Correspondence College, Delhi 4. (12246)

Wanted immediately a General Clerk, knowing accounts and Collection of instalments for our office. Salary up to Rs. 75 according to qualification. Applications submitted on our prescribed forms will be considered. Apply enclosing One Rupee Postal Order to Post Office Box No. 401, Bombay. (12274)

62. TO BE LET

To Let for Hindus well ventilated westerly blocks at Nawazbagh, Baptista Road, Vile Parle. Apply Bomanji Mehta 229 Princess Street, Phone No. 25236. (12271).

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Free advice and name of medi-cine to the sufferers of Piles. Write: "Haziq", Khar, Bombay, 21. (12265)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Canvassers throughout the Presidency on Rs. 100 plus commission per month. Apply with stamp S. P. Works, Kapurthala (Punjab). (12261)

346. INVESTMENTS.

A good opportunity for financiers to invest money on profitable basis in a progressive Insurance concern of the Punjab which has deposited the initial security and is doing very good business. Please correspond Box No. 12272 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

VERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B-29849 for Five shares Nos. 192426-192430 in the Reserve Bank of India, issued in the name of Mr. MANILAL ICHHACHAND VORA has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the share Certificate in any way.

(Sd.) MANILAL ICHHACHAND VORA, (Shareholder), (12276)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, Lease, encumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Vile Parle, Salsette Taluka, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 16687 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Plot No. 1 of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 1 and bearing the following Nos. namely Survey No. 13, Falni Nos. 2 (part) 3, 4, 5 (part) 6 and 7 Survey No. 14 Pot No. 1 (part) 2 (part) 3 (part) 5 (part) 7 (part) 8, 9, 10 (part) 11 (part) 12 (part) Survey No. 17 Pot Nos. 10 (part) 17, 18 (part) 19 (part) 20, 21, 22, 23 and Warkas and Survey No. 18 Falni No. 2 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West partly by the Tejpal Road and partly by the property of Laxmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and others, on or towards the North partly by Agastia Lane and partly by Plot No. 36 of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 1, on or towards the East partly by Monghibai Road partly by other lands of Laxmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and partly by Plots Nos. 36, 37 and 39 of the said Scheme and on or towards the South partly by the said Monghibai Road partly by property belonging to Laxmidas Gordhandas and partly by property belonging to Laxmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and others.

2NDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Vile Parle Salsette Taluka in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 12208 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Plot No. 1 of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 1 with Bungalow known as "The Peacock Bungalow" and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Notified Area Committee under No. 7, B, C, D, E, F, and bearing Survey No. 13 Falni No. 5 (part) Survey No. 14 Pot No. 1 (part) 2 (part) 3 (part) 4, 5, (part) and 6 Survey No. 15 Pot No. 31 (part) Survey No. 17 Pot No. 3 (part) 6 (part) 7 (part) 8 (part) 9, 10 (part) 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 (part) and 19 (part) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by Tejpal Road, on or towards the North and East by other lands belonging to Laxmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and on or towards the South by Monghibai Road.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1939.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI, Purchaser's Attorneys. 1043.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 21st September and WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, 1939, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road to Chaupati, CHAUPATI from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati) and GIRGAUM ROAD from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction.

CHARNI ROAD from Portuguese Church to its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road shall be closed to east bound vehicular traffic (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

MARINE DRIVE shall be closed to vehicular traffic.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and VICE VERSA will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

CHAUPATI FOOT OVERBRIDGE will be open to pedestrian traffic towards the seaface UP TO 6-30 P.M. and all persons returning from the sea-face before this time will proceed 'via' Sandhurst Bridge; FROM 6-30 P.M. this bridge will be open only to persons returning from the sea-face. All persons wishing to go to the sea-face after 6-30 p.m. will proceed 'via' Mathew Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

PARKING PROHIBITED.—Parking of vehicles along Girgaum Road (Kennedy Bridge) North of Sandhurst Road and along New Queen's Road is prohibited.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

N. P. A. SMITH, Commissioner of Police, Head Police Office: Bombay, 8th September, 1939. (1021)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill immediately 3 clerical posts on the scale of Rs. 45/45-5/2-90 in the Offices of the Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway and the Govt. Examiner of Accounts, B. B. & C. I. Ry. No pass privileges are attached to the posts. One of the posts is reserved for a member of minority community other than Muslims. Candidates should have passed at least the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent and not be more than 25 years of age on 1st November, 1939. They should also be prepared, if called upon, to interview a selection Board at Bombay at their cost. The appointments will be made in a temporary capacity in the first instance. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 7th October 1939. Canvassing of any sort is strictly prohibited.

P. C. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Govt. Examiner of Accounts, B. B. & C. I Railway, Churchgate, Bombay. 1048.

Public Notices

POLICE NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notice, dated the 8th September, 1939, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and *vice versa* on the 21st and 27th September 1939 on account of the immersion of Ganpatis, the public proceeding to or from the North of the Island are advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed *via* Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

2. Similarly, the public are advised against using Marine Drive between the hours of 4-00 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on those dates as this road will be closed to traffic.

N. P. A. SMITH, Commissioner of Police, Head Police Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1939. 1020

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

TENDERS FOR BURMAH TEAK SQUARES

SEALED TENDERS from responsible firms for supplying and stacking in H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay, 500 tons Timber Teak Burmah Squares for delivery by 15th November, 1939 will be received upto 15-00 hours (S.T.) on 2nd October, 1939, by the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy in Naval Headquarters Bombay.

2. Full instructions for Tenderers can be obtained from Naval Headquarters, Bombay, and the Office of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Burmah, Rangoon. 1046.

NOTICE.

2 "Preference" Share Certificates bearing Share Nos. 84529/84585 and 108150/108151 of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Bai Umia and Bai Rookhi daughters of Harkishondas Girjashanker have been lost or misplaced. All persons having any claim on the same Shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their registered Office at Kalachowki Road Chinchpokly, Bombay No. 12, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to them. (12279)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJI NANJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from encumbrances.

That any person or persons having any claim, right, title, and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36 Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Toka vacant land or ground, situate at PAREL VILLAGE in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 2718 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6085, New Survey No. 1/9 A & C Cadastral Survey No. 413. 246 of Parel Sewri Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2727 (1-2), 2727(3) 2728 and Street No. 1421-1421A, 1421B and 1422 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Parel village Road, on or towards the West by properties of Uppa Sidhaji, Uderam Shamnaji and Manshar Chittu, on or towards the East by a passage and property of Bombay Improvement Trust, and on or towards the South by property of Merwanji Mancherji Mistry.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 1049.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between ANTON SCHWARZ, CHIMANLAL DAHYABHAI and CHIMANLAL POPATLAL, carrying on business in partnership as dealers in Metals and Metal Refiners in the firm name and style of THE INDIAN STANDARD METAL COMPANY, was dissolved by mutual consent as from 7th August, 1939. All debts due to or owing by the said firm of the Indian Standard Metal Company will be received or paid and all contracts entered into by the said firm will be fulfilled by the said Chimanlal Dahyabhai and Anton Schwarz who continue the said business under the style and firm of the Indian Standard Metal Company on their account and at their risk.

The said Chimanlal Popatlal who has retired from the said firm has from the 7th day of August, 1939, no concern, claim, right or interest whatsoever either in the said firm or in the assets or outstandings of the said firm.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1939.

(Sd.) PURNANAND AND JASUBHAI, Attorneys for Chimanlal Dahyabhai & Anton Schwarz.

(Sd.) MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for Chimanlal Popatlal. 1045.

PATHE

THRICE DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAGAR'S EMOTIONAL DRAMA of LOVE & LIFE:

COMRADES

or JIVAN SATHI

Starring: SURENDRA & MAYA

Now 3rd WEEK

MORNING SHOW: SUN., 24TH SEPT.: 10 A.M.

MICHAEL STROGOFF

R.K.O. PICTURE.

DAUGHTERS COURAGEOUS

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A TREAT—

To THOSE In SEARCH of BETTER FILM ENTERTAINMENT:

HUNS PICTURES' SOCIAL SCREEN HIT:

IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS

Story By: V. S. KHANDEKAR

Starring: BABURAO PENDHARKAR, MEENAKSHI, VIMAL SARDESAI, USHA, MANTRI, SALVI and Others

From SATURDAY, 23rd Sept. at

MAJESTIC

CINEMA:——————:GIRGAUM

RANA'S—1 WEDNESDAY: 20—SEP

P. MULLIC'S MUSIC and KAMLESHKUMARI'S DANCE in NEW THEATRES' Newest

KAPAL KUNDALA

ROXY

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED AND AGRICULTURISTS

Agenda Before Ensuing Session Of Bombay Legislative Assembly

The creation of a cadre of village watchmen for each taluka and recommendation for admitting the graduates of the Indian Women's University, Poona, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Poona and such other institutions recognised by government to all post-graduate courses of the Bombay University are suggested in private resolutions tabled by Mr. Babubhai J. Patel for the consideration of the Bombay Assembly in its ensuing session beginning from September 25, in Bombay.

The agenda includes eleven official Bills, 26 non-official Bills and seven non-official resolutions.

OFFICIAL BILLS

The official Bills include the Tenancy Bill (second and third readings) Shop Assistants' Hours of Work Control Bill (second and third readings), Agriculturist Debtors' Relief Bill (second and third readings) Bombay Abkari Act Amendment Bill, Bill to provide for the control and regulation of supply and distribution of fodder and grain on occasions of famine and scarcity, and a Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies' Act.

The Minister for Public Works will move the House to elect a representative to serve on each of the local advisory committees of the railway administrations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, G. I. P. Railway and the M. and S. M. Railway.

On a motion of the Finance Minister, the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the appropriation accounts of Government of 1937-38 will be taken into consideration.

FOR AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF

The non-official resolutions include the following to be moved by Mr. D. W. Raut:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to undertake legislation to provide for compulsory reduction of expenses in connection with the marriages and other ceremonials of the agriculturists in this Province."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to undertake legislation to provide for the relief of the unemployed persons in this Province by giving them either employment or an unemployment allowance."

"This Assembly recommends to Government that a committee consisting of members of this Assembly and some agricultural experts should immediately be appointed to suggest ways and means whereby the actual tillers who are owners of lands at present, will not be ousted from their ownership and the landless tillers will come to own some land."

"This Assembly recommends to Government to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code in such a way that so much portion of the agriculturist produce as is necessary, till the next harvest, for the maintenance of the agriculturist and his family should be exempted from being distrained and sold by Government for the recovery of land revenue or from being attached in execution of decrees or orders."

Bombay Port Trust

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, an application from Mr. R. R. Bakhale for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board until the 30th October was sanctioned.

The list of Insurance Companies with which lessees may insure leasehold properties on Port Trust estates was reviewed and approved with certain modifications.

The tender of Messrs. Madhavlal and Company for the supply of 5,000 tons additional coal during 1939-40 was accepted.

The following items of expenditure were sanctioned:—

Rs. 1.86 lakhs (revised estimate) for constructing a dam of sheet piling across the incompleted communication passage between Victoria and Alexandra Docks, including the filling in of the area of about 9,600 square feet behind the dam;

Rs. 38,500 for carrying out repairs and renewals in 1940-41 to the foating crane "Sarus";

Rs 6,000 for relaying the floors of the Dispensary and 'B' and 'C' type quarters at Wadala with Shahabad laddies.

The rent of new quarters recently built at Carnac Bunder for cranemen was fixed, having regard to the average emoluments of the employees, at Rs. 7-8-0 per unit per month.

A 10-year renewal of leasehold Rent Roll No. 1104 (455 square yards) at Broach Street, Elphinstone Estate, was granted for shops, godowns and residences.

Amreli D. L. B.'s New President

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRELI, Sept. 19.

Meeting of Amreli District Local Board was held on Monday last for the election of the president.

Mr. Mohanlal Odhavji Parikh was declared elected. Mr. Oghad Jivabhai was declared elected vice-President. The meeting passed resolutions sanctioning Rs. 5,000 as contribution to Kailasvasi Shrimant Sayajirao Gaekwar Memorial. The Board appointed Statutory Committees Rs. 500 were sanctioned for adult education. The meeting passed a resolution appreciating the services of the retiring president Mr. Mohanlal Virjibhai Patel.

Mill Labourer Gets Three Years For Stealing Wrist Watch

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA: Sept. 19.

Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted and sentenced Malanna Bhamanna, aged 30, a mill labourer of Bombay, to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of theft.

The accused had eleven previous convictions and is at present serving a sentence of four years passed by a Bombay Presidency Magistrate. He had been committed to the Thana Sessions by Mr. B. V. Trivedi, Bandra First Class Magistrate, to receive enhanced punishment for an offence of theft in a dwelling house.

The facts, as alleged by the prosecution would appear to be that in February last Edmund Remedius of Bandra lost his nickel wrist-watch. The Bombay Police, who had arrested the accused in connection with some other offence, happened to trace the wristwatch at Hyderabad and then the accused pointed out the house of the complainant. The article was identified as the one stolen.

The sentence of three years is to run after the expiry of the sentence which the prisoner is already serving.

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana, conducted the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

Property Of Pt. Sharma Confiscated

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

The Malerkotla State authorities have confiscated the movable and immovable property situate in the State territory of Pandit Bindra Ban Sharma, President of the State subjects Committee of Malerkotla who is now residing in Ludhiana, says a message received here from Malerkotla.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 31	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona East (Pass.)	18 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	8 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London Passengers)	8 40

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The War Goes On!

Allies To Avenge Poland

All Quiet On Western Front

WHAT DOES WASHINGTON DECIDE TO-DAY?

(By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

WEDNESDAY.

"Equally resolved to maintain peace between Germany and Poland by assuring the peaceful settlement of differences, which might arise, between the two countries;

"Agreeing to recognize that the rights of a State cannot be modified save with its consent....."

——German-Polish Treaty (1925).

"Impelled by the desire to strengthen the peace between their countries.....

"Declaring that enemy State has an equal right to independence, security, defence of its territory and free development of its State system.....

".....none of the circumstances mentioned below may be used to justify any act of aggression: The internal position of any State, as, for example, its political, economic or social structure; alleged shortcomings of its administrations; disorder following upon strikes, revolutionary movements and civil war....."

——Russo-Polish Non-Aggression Pact (1933).

By the time the first summary of the War Situation appeared in print (on Monday), the unprovoked Russian invasion of Poland (it has been nothing less), had entirely changed the situation, rendering much of what was written out-of-date, though a paragraph had been added at the last moment to the effect that

"In the light of the latest messages, Poland's position becomes precarious owing to the armed intervention of Soviet Russia on the ground of 'protection' of White Russian and Ukrainian minorities."

Precarious was, indeed, an understatement. The moment the Soviets started pouring their vast armies into a country with which they had a non-aggression pact, Poland was fatally stabbed in the back. It was doomed.

Defeated But Not Conquered!

Within three days the Polish resistance, except at some places, has practically collapsed and the two invading armies (the inveterate sworn enemies of yesterday!) have, so to say, been already shaking hands with each other. Indeed, the marvel is that Warsaw is still heroically holding on and the scattered fragments of the Polish army are still fighting in various parts of the country.

The perfect timing with which the Russian attack was launched and the complete absence of the least friction between the Germans and the Russians clearly speaks of a pre-arranged plan. The simultaneous recognition of Slovakia by the U.S.S.R. completely gives the game away.

The Polish Government, as was only to be expected, has crossed the frontier into Rumania. It may function now in France as the Belgian Government did during the last war. But the last word has yet to be written in this bloody chapter of modern history. The Poles may have been vanquished by a formidable combination of two of the world's strongest armies, but they have yet to be 'conquered.' It is already evident that they will now resort to guerrilla tactics, which will necessitate retention of a large German army in Poland. When the rains come they will, no doubt, be able to take full advantage of them, for then the heavy armoured vehicles will be literally stuck in the mud.

Allies Will Fight

With Germany and Russia greedily carving out a prostrate Poland between them, the world attention will, once again, be riveted on the Western Front. As the London "Times" says: "Geography made it quite impossible for Great Britain and France to prevent overrunning of Poland," but Britain and France are determined that the wrong done to Poland shall not go unavenged. Even though Hitler threw an open hint in his Danzig speech that he is not keen to prosecute a war with Britain and France, it is the two democracies will not back out now. The "Times," which still maintains its reputation of being the mouthpiece of the British Government, has expressed itself in unequivocal terms in favour of fighting Hitler to the bitter end.

All Quiet?

But on the Western Front it appears to be all quiet.

There is general inquisitiveness as to lack of news from this front. The communiques, in their characteristic language, speak of "local activities of contact elements" and "lively German reactions" being followed by "a day of calm." It is more understandable, however, that "after the French advance of the past 15 days and lively reactions, indispensable preparations are being proceeded with on both sides." Within a few days, it is expected, we would hear of more activity along the Siegfried Line where French troops are already firmly entrenched on German soil.

On the High Seas the Germans have sunk H.M.S. "Courageous." It is, however, not an irreparable loss to the British Navy which has several newer and better aircraft-carriers and several more are under construction. Soon after the beginning of the last war three British cruisers and one battleship were sunk by German submarines and yet Britain was able to vindicate her superiority on the seas.

The two most important questions which will determine the immediate future of the war are: What will be the attitude of Britain and France towards Soviet Russia? And will the American Senate (meeting in Washington to-day), decide to revise the Neutrality law?

OUR DAVIS CUP TEAM BACK HOME

Y. R. Savur, the Madras player, who returns to India a much improved player.

J. Charanjiva, the non-playing captain.

Ghaus Mahomed, India's No. 1, who put his country on the World Tennis map with a number of great performances, snapped with a trophy won in Belgium.

ABOUT GAMES & PLAYERS

BY "INDIAN"

Indian Davis Cup Team:

Volte Face!

The return of the non-playing Captain and members of the Indian Davis Cup Team by the mail steamer from London, on Tuesday, reminds me of an interesting *volte face*. Before the departure of the team, even before the selection of its personnel, a leading Anglo-Indian contemporary had taken the A.I.L.T.A. to task about the *expediency* of sending our tennis players abroad. Upset by Ghaus Mohammed's brilliant success at Queen's Club and Wimbledon and by the unstinted applause his game, and fighting qualities drew from all sections of the British Press, our friend the same Anglo-Indian contemporary thought it *expedient* to somersault and blurt out the remarks that *'those who were opposed to the idea of sending the Indian team abroad must now have been silenced'*!

* * * *

I. F. C. Shield And Bangalore Muslims

The Bangalore Muslims who had an unimpressive Rovers season this year, culminating in their tame exit at the hands of the 28th Field Regt. R. A. in the semi-final of the championships, have recently been giving improved displays in the I. F. C. Shield, at Lucknow, and look every bit like bagging one of India's more important soccer trophies. . . by way of a consolation prize. D'Cruz, their promising sharpshooting spearhead who made an impressive debut in Bombay last month, is maintaining his brilliant form. This light nimble-footed youngster certainly has a bright future.

The I.F.C. Shield Tournament played annually at Lucknow is U. P.'s leading Soccer Championship and attracts entries from all over the country. This year too the draw revealed a fair sprinkling of class sides. Besides the Bangalore Muslims, Bhowanipore, one of Calcutta's leading first division teams and a number of other well-known soccer combinations from Calcutta, Peshawar, Delhi and other important football centres are competing.

* * * *

War Scare And Bengal Cricket Assn.

The war scare seems to have affected the authorities of the Bengal Cricket Association more than anyone else While a decision has been reached to resume the soccer and rugby matches in Britain and friendly fixtures are being directly encouraged so as to help relax acute nervous tension, our Bengal colleagues have thought it wise to sound the Board of Control favouring the advisability of cancelling this year's Ranji Trophy Championship. Two of the provincial associations have already replied in the negative to the Board's circular issued recently in this connection. These two Associations have done the right thing and it is to be hoped that the remaining ones will follow suit.

The Bengal Cricket Association's proposal if carried will only contribute more towards creating all round scare conditions in the country.

* * * *

Sind Pentangular

The Hindus and Muslims are once again contesting final honours in the Sind Pentangular Championships. The encounters hitherto played in the Championships this year have been notable on two counts —vindication of the prowess of a seasoned 'star' and indication of the promise held out by a budding youngster. The first applies to J. Naoomal, the brilliant Sind and India batsman whose magnificent unbeaten century against the Parsis amply proves that he's still a force to be reckoned with. Fazal Lakda the young—he's hardly out of his 'teens—Karachi left-handed slow bowler is the budding hope. Exploiting an extremely short run-up-to-the-wicket and flighting the ball with guile and ease, Lakda has all the makings of a class slow bowler, provided he's properly handled. Only last winter I saw him in action against a strong Aligarh University side and was impressed by the ease and cleverness with which this youngster bottled up some of the leading young bats of the country. His recent performance for the Muslims against the Rest speaks for itself.

Dr. Subbaroyan and his men would do well to keep an eye on Lakda.

* * * *

Tennis Visitors For India

According to a recent contemporary report, Tilden's Circus, comprising of Donald Budge, Ellsworth Vines, W. T. Tilden and Lester Stoeffen, with Jack Harris as manager, are visiting India next February. The Calcutta South Club who have arranged the visit are stated to have guaranteed a larger amount as payment than has ever been paid to a visiting side. If negotiations, which are now being carried on succeed, Budge, Vines, Tilden and Stoeffen will spend a month in India on their return in the first week of February from their tour of Australia and New Zealand. Anyways it is to be hoped that these four 'pros' will provide more genuine tennis fare than their predecessors. Enthusiasts of the game in this country don't have extra-pleasant memories of Mr. Burke!

* * * *

Islington Corinthians

Which reminds me that after all we may have the Islington Corinthians Football side here before long, if the latest messages are correct. The Corinthians are over-anxious to drop in and with memories of their neat, refreshing field tactics still fresh in our minds, we certainly wouldn't grudge them another try out, provided the financial problem doesn't defy amicable settlement and then of course there's the International situation which may divert their attention.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Fixtures For Dr. Das Cup And Satiranjan Shield Tournament

Dr. Das Challenge Cup

Saturday, 23-9-1939: Cooperage Football Ground.

4-15 p.m.: W.I.A.A. 'B' v. Y.M.C.A.

5-30 p.m.: Bengal Club v. B.B. and C.I. Rly. 'B'.

Sunday, 24-9-1939: St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-15 p.m. St. Xavier's College team v. Haji Saboo Siddick Institution.

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

FINAL

Sunday, 24-9-1939: St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

5-30 p.m.: W.I.A.A. v. Winners of H.V.M. v. B.B. and C.I. Rly.

Thursday, 21-9-1939: St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

5-40 p.m.: H.V.M. v. B.B. and C.I. Rly. (Semi-final).

FRESH SPELL OF WET WEATHER?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Another spell of wet weather has set in after a lull which continued for over a week.

Uniform rainfall since midnight has been reported from different parts of the city. Colaba has had 0.12 inches while Matunga reports 1.19.

Though the citizens were hopeful that it would be possible to make up the deficit in the total rainfall before the end of September, the showers during the first three weeks of the month have not brought the total anywhere near the normal figure. The total so far is 51.18 inches which is 14.34 inches below normal.

Weather experts say that the break in the weather in September 1 was due mainly to the monsoon nearing its end and partly to diversion of the wind by the depression which was moving slowly westwards from Bengal. That depression has gone and the monsoon on this side from the Arabian Sea has revived and is in full swing.

The present condition, according to experts, should last for two days.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, Sept. 20

Thunder rain occurred in Deccan, local thunder rain in Assam, Berar, east Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore, north Madras coast.

Scattered thunder-showers are also reported from Bengal Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, southeast Rajputana, southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Port Blair three inches, Silchar, Malegaon, Gulbarga, Hanamkonda one and half. Gauhati, Darjeeling, Indore, Jalgaon, Gadag, Mangalore one. Jalpaiguri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kurnool, three-quarters, Pendra Chittaldrug, Cuddalore half.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-9-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.2 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.8 degrees 1.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.56 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.19 inches.

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-9-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,730 miles away and with its epicentre apparently near latitude 40deg. North and longitude 57 deg. East to the east of the Caspian Sea was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8 hours 59 mts. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 19th September, 1939.

Perin Wadia Hockey Cup

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept. 18.

With a view to making Baroda the centre of major games in Gujarat, Baroda Sports Institution has been inaugurated at Baroda. The first activity of this institution is to organise a hockey tournament at Baroda. This has been possible due to the donation of Mr. P. P. Wadia of Baroda Camp. He has presented the challenge cup to be called "Perin Wadia Hockey Cup."

The Tournament will be open to civil teams and clubs of Gujarat and Kathiawar, to colleges and schools of Gujarat and Kathiawar and to other non-police and non-military teams of these districts. The Tournament will be competed annually in November/December. The entrance fee for each team will be Rs. 10.

(Continued from column 7.)

marching fast. It is a little disappointing to note that the Congress Working Committee is still hesitating before it throws its entire weight into the conflict. There is no grace in stopping to bargain for a few crumbs of liberty. What liberty can there be, if liberty itself were to die? Mahatma Gandhi has given an emphatic lead. But strange that he should remain so aloof, when the whole world knows that Mahatma's word is law in our country. But India has to throw its entire might in this conflict and I have not the slightest doubt that India which fights spontaneously for freedom of the world will itself be free.—Yours, etc.

A. P. SABAVALA.

Bombay.

Help Britain

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My countrymen are aware that war has been declared between British and Germany, not for the interest of the British alone, but for liberty, justice and equity of the world. So leaving out our differences apart, we must join together and give our sole hearted support to wipe out Hitlerism.

We are in need of British help, more than they are in need of ours, so we all must co-operate, with British for the interest of our own country to enjoy liberty, freedom of religion and prosperity for our country and Nation.

If any of us will do any good work for the War, t will go a long way towards helping ourselves, and not only the British Government.—Yours etc

(Sd.) WAJID ALI KHAN.

Calcutta.

Our Readers' Views

Kutch Famine Relief

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few months back a Relief Committee was formed for the purpose of collecting funds and giving relief in Kutch. Upto now it is a pity that the said Committee has not received the full hearted support of the Kutchi public. This is clear from the funds which are in their hands. If it had not been for the timely support of H.H. The Maharao of Kutch in the way of Rs. 25,000 per month whether the Committee would have been able to do even a little of what they are doing now was a question.

May I ask the management to spare more time and patience to go into every details of the Relief Work?

I must also say that the Committee is not sufficiently representative. Nothing would have been lost if the organisers, instead of riding a high horse and electing only those people who are monetarily blessed, looked round and taken real influential and experienced persons but now in reduced circumstances.

Will it not be better if the present Office-bearers of the Relief Committee go to Kutch, move about from place to place, and find out for themselves what the real need is and how it should be administered?—Yours, etc.,

SHAMJI HEMRAJ.

Bombay.

Drawing Grade Examinations

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the Drawing teachers in a number of schools in Bombay had submitted to the Hon. the Minister of Education a statement containing suggestions in regard to the manner and method of conducting the Drawing Grade Examination. Then we had an interview with Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, who observed, regarding our suggestion that the whole examination be given under the control of the Drawing Inspector, that the Drawing Inspector has already too much work; and he will not be able to bear this additional responsibility. I beg leave to state that although the Drawing Inspector has some additional work it will not be much compared with what he has even now to do in connection with the Drawing Grade Examinations. I would even suggest that if need be he should be helped by a temporary assistant, who will work as the Superintendent-General for the Drawing Grade Examinations under the direction of the Drawing Inspector.

The same set of examiners is appointed every year as if there is a paucity of experienced and talented men who may be included in the Board of Examiners. At present the examiners are chosen from the members of the staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art and some renowned artists. But unfortunately scarcely any one of them is directly in touch with the work actually being carried and the conditions obtaining in the Secondary Schools in the Presidency. In the 500 or more Secondary Schools there are many competent Drawing Masters who have not only been successful Drawing Teachers but have also earned well merited reputation as artists of high order. Some of them have secured prizes, etc. These distinctions added to their experience render them much better qualified to serve on the Board of Examiners than many of those who are placed in that position now. Their inclusion in the Board of Examiners will not only do justice to the Drawing Masters whose claims so far have been quite ignored but will also go a long way in improving not merely the mode of examination but even the quality of art teaching in schools.

If the whole control of the Drawing Grade Examinations is vested in the Drawing Inspector and if it is found necessary to appoint a Superintendent-General to help him in the conduct of the Examinations a suitable person with the necessary qualifications and experience should be selected from the Senior Drawing Masters of the Schools in the Presidency.—Yours, etc.

M. R. CHAPHALKAR.

India And The War

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The march of Russian troops into Poland to protect its blood brothers has amazed and shocked the world. And still it seems to be the natural consequence of the pact with Germany. Perhaps, the Fuehrer promised to hand over to Russia that part of Poland which belonged to Russia before the Great War. Russia, not trusting Hitler's word, believes in practical occupation and has moved her armies. I believe Russia is not going to fight the Allies on the side of Germany. Russia still believes in world revolution. Russian armies will, therefore, after occupation of what remains of Poland, mark time and watch events on the Western front. If the German armies are beaten there will be a violent convulsion in Germany itself and that will be the time for Russia to move forward. Or it may take advantage of German preoccupation and gobble up the Baltic States on the ground that these States also possess their blood brothers. The situation is very critical indeed.

Japan in the east may now make a violent effort to finish the Chinese incident. It has got various alternatives. It may move against the Allies and take forcible possession of all foreign concessions and bid for conquest of entire China. Or it may eventually carry out its original plan of capturing outer Mongolia so as to prepare ground for final reckoning against Russia. Whether British diplomacy is clever enough to jerk the Japanese into a conflict elsewhere remains to be seen. But America alone now can prevent a world catastrophe. But the Americans are so busy thinking out a plan of "cash and carry" method that it seems hopeless to expect any aid from that direction for the suffering world.

There remains the potent force of India. Events are

(Continued in column 2.)

'HARLENE' HAIR-DRILL

Restores Thick, Strong, Healthy Hair

2 Minutes' Daily Hair-Drill with Harlene will keep your Hair Youthful and Virile

HARLENE HAIR GROWER & TONIC

For over 50 years the name of "Harlene" has stood paramount and supreme. Thin, Impoverished and Skimpy Hair becomes thick, virile, and richly abundant! Straggly, Brittle, Splitting Hair becomes elegantly neat, obedient to brush and comb, soft and silky! Failing Hair is stopped and new Healthy Hair commences to grow upon bald patches!

Special Notice to Ladies with FAIR HAIR

HARLENE CAMOMILE GOLDEN HAIR WASH puts the "sunshine" tint into Fair Hair that has become dull and lost its tone. All fair-haired ladies should try it at once

CREMEX SHAMPOO

Rich, creamy, fragrant CREMEX is a sheer delight to use. It is super-cleansing, super-refreshing. Removes all traces of scurf and dandruff, leaving the scalp beautifully cleansed and invigorated. *Free burnishing rinse included.*

UZON BRILLIANTINE

Nothing has yet been discovered to equal the effect of "UZON"! Especially valuable to those with dry scalp, it adds a final touch of distinction to the hair which is unobtainable by any other means. *In liquid or solidified form.*

FROM ALL BAZAARS AND STORES.

EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20/26 Lamb's Conduit St., London, England

Assembly Passes Defence Of India Bill

Appeal Over Life–Or Death–Sentences Conceded

GOVT. ASSURES POWERS WOULD BE EXERCISED WITH DISCRETION

THE Legislative Assembly in the course of the second reading of the Defence of India Bill on Wednesday accepted an agreed amendment conceding the right of appeal in cases of sentences of transportation for life or death or imprisonment for a term of ten years passed by the proposed Special Tribunals.

WHEN ACT WILL COME INTO FORCE

Another amendment laid down that Sec. I of the Defence of India Act shall come into force at once while the remaining provisions shall come into force in such area and on such date or dates as the Central Government may by notification in the Gazette appoint.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE

The third reading was then passed after Sir M. Zafrullah had assured the House that the powers given by the Bill would be exercised "with tact, discretion and common sense."

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Continuing their lone stand the Defence of India Bill, the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly, made a strong demand for the right of appeal against all sentences passed by Special Tribunals.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Aney and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai dwelt on the salutary check which they said, the recognition of the right of appeal would exercise on emergency tribunals. Mr. Aney referred to the fact that the Government had, in the Select Committee accepted the principle of the right of appeal against sentences of death and transportation. The Government, he said, had now only to extend that principle further, and agree to concede at least the right of Revision if they could not concede the right of Appeal.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, Law Member, opposing referred to the saying that justice delayed was justice denied. After the safeguards such as the provision for the appointment to the special tribunals of at least one person qualified to be a high court judge had been included, the right of appeal would not improve matters but would only prevent speedy justice.

The House rejected by 43 votes to eight, Pandit L. K. Maitra's amendment to lay down that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding appeals shall apply to cases before the special tribunals.

FOR HEINOUS OFFENCES

Congress Nationalists secured support from other non-official members in their attempt to extend the right of appeal to persons sentenced to imprisonment up to ten years by Special Tribunals for such heinous offences as waging war against the King or assistance to enemies specified in Clause Five of the Bill.

An amendment with this object was moved by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, but Sir Zafrullah pointed out that the terms of the amendment were such that if it were passed, an appeal would lie against all sentences upto ten years and not merely sentences up to ten years for heinous offences referred to above.

Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Aney and Sir Yamin Khan supported the object of the amendment and urged the Government to suggest a proper form which would be free from the defect pointed out by the Law Member.

PLEA FOR CONSISTENCY.

They pointed out that the House had already agreed that waging war against the King or assistance to the enemy shall be punishable with death or transportation or imprisonment for a term which might extend to ten years. The House had also agreed that the right of appeal shall lie against sentences of death or transportation; but if the proposed amendment was not made, no appeal would actually lie against sentences up to ten years passed on offenders convicted of these heinous crimes. That they argued would not be consistent.

Mr. Aney contended that an appeal against conviction on such charges was made not because the length of sentence was too great but because the accused wanted to clear his character.

AGREED AMENDMENTS

After lunch, on the motion of Sir George Spencer, Secretary, Legislative Department, the following agreed amendment was passed:—

"A person sentenced by a Special Tribunal (a) to death or transportation for life, or (b) to imprisonment for a term extending to ten years' under Section Five of this Act or under Sub-section (4) of Section V of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, as amended by Section VI of this Act shall have a right of appeal".

The House also passed a compromise amendment providing that Section I of the Act shall come into force at once and the remaining provisions of the Act shall come into force in such areas and on such date or dates as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint.

THIRD READING

Moving the Third Reading the Bill, Sir Zafrullah referred to the improvements made both by the Select Committee and later by the House. He gave the assurance that it was not intended to use every one of the powers, with which the Central Government and the Provincial Governments were proposed to be invested, until the contingency called for such use. Though power was given to Provincial Governments to set up special tribunals, it was not the intention of the Central Government and he was sure that Provincial Governments would take the same view, that the Special Tribunals must be set up as a matter of course. The tribunals need only be set up when the ordinary judicial machinery of the Province proved inadequate to deal with the contingency.

CONSULT INDUSTRIALISTS

Sir H. P. Mody after congratulating the Leader of the House on the spirit of accommodation he had shown, said that the Bill was of a drastic character but it was noteworthy that, barring certain apprehensions about the scope of the provisions, the country had as a whole accepted the principle of the Bill. That he thought was because in this country more than in most countries a very passionate sympathy was felt for all oppressed nations, whether it was Abyssinia, Spain or Poland. He hoped that in carrying out the many purposes of the Act, the various Committees set up here and in the Provinces and the officials given power under the Act would try and invite the co-operation of the people and not proceed by the method of compulsion.

Referring to the effect of the wide powers of the Central and Provincial Governments on the activities of the industrial and commercial organisations, he hoped that no measure of any importance would be undertaken for the exploitation of the country's resources without consulting the interest concerned. If the Government had been more alive to this aspect, the country today would have been in a position to make a far greater and readier response; the needs of the country and private enterprise was left to do what was necessary. He hoped that this war at least would be a lesson to those in authority and everything would be done to equip this country with industrial and material strength and the legitimate demands and requirements of industrial interests would also be met and it would be made easier for them to contribute their full quota to the prosecution of the war.

NEED FOR GREAT CARE

Mr. Nairang felt that though nobody would jubilate over the outbreak of the war, which necessitated the measure before the Assembly, the Leader of the House deserved the highest compliments for successfully piloting the Bill. Explaining the Muslim League Party's attitude to the Bill, he said that they had carried out their part of the engagement with the Government by refraining from moving amendments in the House, after their amendments had been fully considered by the Select Committee. He urged that the greatest care should be taken by the Central and Provincial Governments in framing rules and sanctioning action under the wide powers given to them, and preventing abuse of the powers in the hands of overzealous officials.

SANT SINGH'S APPREHENSIONS

Sardar Sant Singh criticised the drastic powers given by the Bill and said his Party's opposition was based on the apprehension that these powers would be abused. He hoped that the Government would give the assurance that instructions would be issued as to the proper application of the provisions and Government would also realise that their responsibility was great in proportion to the wide powers taken under the Bill.

Sir Yamin Khan asked the Government to be careful, whenever they wanted to arrest public leaders, not to send a dozen machineguns (laughter). That would be quite unnecessary. He agreed that this was the time to give Indians every possible benefits and prevent profiteering and exploitation of labour.

Mr. A. Aikman, giving the European Group's support to the motion, trusted that the powers conferred on the Central and Provincial Government would be exercised by officers administering the rules with tact, discretion and common sense. He supported Sir H. P. Mody's plea that in matters concerning industrial and commercial interests, the industrial and commercial communities would be consulted. If Government did so, he assured them that they would get such close cooperation that any idea of compulsion would be unnecessary.

ANEY'S OBJECTIONS

Mr. Aney said his objections to the Bill were firstly that it repeated the outstanding defects of the Act of 1915, showing that the Government had failed to learn by their experience of those days and that they were callous to the feelings of people, who complained that the earlier Act had been grossly abused. Secondly, the new Act trenched in certain respects upon the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments and he wanted to know whether these Provincial Governments had been consulted and had given their consent to the Bill. Thirdly, by this Act the House was delegating wide powers to unknown persons to make and carry out rules.

ZAFAR ALI'S SUPPORT

Maulana Zafar Ali said: "I believe that the vast powers granted by the Bill will not be abused, because Government are not a set of fools (laughter). I have reasons to say that the time will come when England may not require our help but the time may also come when the mainstay of British defence will be India. Do you think that Englishmen are such blithering idiots that they will alienate the sympathies of the Indian people?" (Renewed laughter)

Maulvi Abdul Ghani joined in the appeal to the Government to prevent misuse of the powers.

ZAFRULLAH'S REPLY

Sir M. Zafrullah replying referred to Mr. Aney's anxiety about consultation with Provincial Governments. Mr. Aney seemed to think that that consultation would have provided a safeguard. If that was so, then there was a much bigger safeguard contained in the Bill. Almost entirely the administration of the Bill after it became law would be in the hands of Provincial Governments and he hoped that would be some consolation to Mr. Aney. Sir M. Zafrullah gave the assurance that the powers given by the Bill would be exercised with tact, discretion and common sense.

Replying to the suggestion that in sponsoring the Bill he had abdicated his functions in favour of somebody else, Sir M. Zafrullah Khan assured the member, who made the suggestion that in every respect in which he had been in charge of the Bill, he had exercised his discretion wherever he was convinced that the exercise of that discretion was necessary.

The House passed the third reading of the Bill.

After passing the Indian Aircraft Amendment Bill, the Bill to amend the Panth Piploda Courts Regulation and a resolution amending the Road Resolution of 1937, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

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A. I. C. C. VACANCY

B. P. C. C. Calls For Nominations: Grant For Gandhi Jayanti

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at an urgent meeting on Wednesday, decided to call nominations upto Monday for a vacancy on the A. I. C. C., arising from the action taken against Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The election will be held on Wednesday, two days later.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., presided.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

The Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 250 for celebrating "Gandhi Jayanti" which will come off on October 2. The celebrations which, as Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, explained at the meeting, will continue with enthusiasm but without usual shows usually organised by the Committee, due to "abnormal times."

The Committee, also, decided to appoint a special committee to take necessary action against Mr. N. N. Menon, who has now resigned primary membership of the Congress, on the basis of a report submitted by a special committee appointed by the B. P. C. C. on July 17, 1939, to inquire into an allegation made by Mr. Menon in regard to membership book of last year.

The Committee was appointed to meet the challenge that Dr. T. R. Narvane was not properly enrolled as a member. The special committee came to the conclusion that he had been properly enrolled, although his membership book was not sent to the office during the stipulated time.

Mr. Menon's allegation was that the membership book was sold by one person and purchased by another.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS NOMINEES

B. P. C. C.'s Appeal To Bombay Council Electorate

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

That the recommendation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee nominating Mrs. Hansaben Mehta and Sjt. Ratilal M. Gandhi as the Congress candidates for the election to the Bombay Legislative Council from Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban District (General Urban) Constituency, has been approved of by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

All voters of the Bombay Legislative Council in this Constituency are, therefore, requested to reserve their votes for Mrs. Hansaben Mehta and Sjt. Ratilal M. Gandhi. There are four seats to be filled from this Constituency and Congress has nominated only two candidates. The votes have to be equally divided between these two Congress nominees.

We have every confidence that the Congress-minded voters of the Upper House will do their duty by the Congress and see that these two candidates are returned successfully.

Scindia's Gift For Water Supply

GWALIOR, Sept. 18.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has been pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 1,05,226 for construction of wells in the districts of Sheopur and Morena with a view to removing scarcity of drinking water there.—United Press.

RESUSCITATE INDIAN NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Syt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee Pleads For A New Orientation Of Structural Planning In India

Syt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known Bengal architect and member of the Housing Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee, has addressed the following communication to the Honorary Secretary of the National Planning Committee, Bombay:—

In response to your note of 6th inst. I make the following suggestions which should interest the Members of the Executive Committee as well as those of the Housing Sub-committee.

Pertaining to National Housing, ancient India possessed many things, both material and spiritual, the qualities of which could not be surpassed by those produced by modern science and civilization. The all-important consideration for Economy forces the unavoidable conclusion that weak and undurable materials and basic metals, as proposed to be manufactured in our country by the National Planning Committee, in strict compliance(?) with the standard specifications of London County Council, will inevitably be a source of recurring expenditure and troubles. It is completely erroneous to come to the hasty conclusion that mass production of building materials and basic metals was never adopted in ancient India. On the contrary, History records that gigantic capital cities and towns, lofty temples and sky-scraper mosques, were constructed in pre-British India entirely of indigenous materials and specifications which have lasted many centuries.

DETERIORATION IN MATERIAL

With the spread of their empire in India the Britishers have naturally, conveniently and slowly introduced their own building materials and specifications to the gradual extinction of our time honoured ones. Indian brick, tile, concrete, plaster, timber, iron and fresco-painting, in fact each and every item of our national architectural industry, lasted thousands of years. But the modern ones, either imported from the West or manufactured in this country on modern (Western) scientific and technological principles, decay in fifty years.

I would, therefore, suggest:—

(1) Find out, as much as possible, ancient Indian building specifications and processes for manufacturing building materials that were in vogue in past ages. (A net-work of organisation all over India is necessary for the purpose.)

(2) Organise a Research Institute for working out our national specifications. (With the revival of Indian indigenous specifications, indigenous raw materials will again come into use, restricting thereby the unnecessary import of many foreign elements and items which are of inferior quality and standard, some being unsuitable for this clime. In the interest of National Economy this problem demands the sincere attention of all lovers of a National Commonwealth).

(3) Maintain one Laboratory to check and evolve the various standard materials and specifications and work in general as a Standardisation and testing Laboratory.

FRUIT OF INDIAN CULTURE

Indian Architectural Art, the finest fruit of the tree of Indian culture, once secured for India the foremost place in the order of civilization and for many successive centuries the real national spirit of the nation was kept alive by Indian national architectural environments. In order to create and stimulate a healthy Indian nation and safeguard national solidarity permanently, the resuscitation of national architecture is of primary importance. The Housing Sub-Committee should, therefore, enforce national architectural principles in the design and construction of houses, however modest and inexpensive these may be, adhering, as much as possible and desirable, to the traditions of old Indian town and village planning, yet coming abreast of modern trends in town-planning, sanitation and commercial development.

TASK BEFORE COMMITTEE.

Such items of Indian architectural industry as house-building, house-decorating and house-furnishing should also claim immediate attention of the N. P. Committee. The activity of the Committee should not be confined to merely "Housing the Labourers." It should inculcate national (spiritual and therefore international) spirit in their minds. It should undertake the responsibility for resuscitating national architecture on massive scales. Indian University, P.W.D., Improvement Trust and Municipality should join hands in educating and training Indian students in the design and construction of structures in national styles of architecture developed to suit modern conditions.

The members should also note that the protection of Indian Architectual Arts, Crafts and Industry could contribute much to the economic and cultural regeneration in India. An immense amount of our money is being drained out of India by foreign manufactures and traders of modern building materials and furniture which are now being sold in this country. Such protection will encourage and provide Indian labour and a host of various agencies which deal in building art and industry.

NEED OF "BUILDING KHADDAR."

The revival of home-spun "khaddar" has safeguarded the interests of Indian weavers. But the great home-spun "Building Khaddar"—which shelters man from sun, rain, heat and cold, and is as much necessary as, or perhaps more necessary than, the exterior clothing itself—would easily find livelihood for Indian workmen who will number several times more than the abovementioned weavers and, at the same time, enrich Indian business magnates. It is, indeed, a very comic and pathetic situation that our own nationalism should require our physical clothing to be purely "swadeshi" and, at the same time, allow our very hearth and home, which is far more national, a permanent clothing of social, inter-provincial and civic significance, to be purely or even partly, "videshi". Is it not antagonistic to the growth of our true Nationalism? India's real national genius has been reflected in its constructive works in Mohen-jo-Daro, Ajanta, Ellora, Dilwara, Bijapur and Taj Mahal. India's progress, cultural, economic and political, rests largely on the protection and growth of India's architectural industry that covers a vast area in the field of India's constructive nationalism. Neglect of India's national architecture has been one of the principal causes of the deterioration of the Indian mind and the crisis in Indian economy.

NO PROFITEERING IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 20.

The Bhavnagar State has published rules for control of provisions sold in the market through an Extraordinary Gazette.

Merchants are informed to keep notice boards giving rates or commodities outside their shop. Failing this, merchants will be fined Rs. 200 and those charging more rates than fixed rates by the Control Committee will be fined Rs. 2,000 and given one year's simple imprisonment.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Gulam Mustafa Gulam Haidar and Mahomed Ismail Gafar were arrested yesterday morning by the Palton Road Police under the Indian Press Emergency Act, on a charge of distributing unauthorised news-sheets.

They were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and were ordered to be released on bail till October 4

Fatally Knocked Down Pedestrian

A verdict of death by rash and negligent driving was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held on Vithal Pandurang (30)

Evidence showed that Pandurang Tukaram, a lorry driver of the B.E.S.T. knocked down the deceased.

Mr. B. J. Dondi appeared for the Tramway Company.

Woman Falls To Death With Bhagavat Gita In Hand

A verdict of suicidal death was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest held on Laxmibai Liladhar (45).

Narasinha Sakharam deposed that he came to know that the deceased fell down from the third floor of Dongersi Nagji building at Wadgadi with a copy of "Bhagwad Geeta" in her hands.

AILING BOY'S FATAL FALL

At the inquest held on Alli Mohomed Hussein, (aged seven), the jury returned a verdict of death due to an accidental fall while in a state of physical debility owing to illness.

Hussein Nasruddin, said that the deceased was his son. He had been ailing for some time. He fell down while washing his mouth in the 'Mori.' He died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

GWALIOR BAN ON WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Sept. 19.

Information has been received in the office of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference of notices having been served on Messrs Hafiz Uddin Kureshi, Murli Manohar, Motilal and Sunderlal, workers of the Gwalior Sarvajanik Sabha, that they should not hold public meetings, deliver speeches, attend any meeting nor circulate news for publication, nor carry on any verbal propaganda, which would bring the Gwalior State into disrepute.

Prohibition of the export of ghee and all food-grains is totally removed by Junagadh subject to its being under the control of the Port authorities.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 7, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 7, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 16, 1309
Hightide: 6-12 17-56
Lowtide: —; 12-47
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 37m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

GANAPATI CELEBRATIONS

To-day In City

Andhra Association, Kalyan: 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Bhajan; Music at 9-30 p.m. by Mr. K. V. Thatte.

Sheth Jivraj Balu Kacchi Naviwadi: 6-30 p.m. Shri Dasmadhav will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Goraksban and Gosavardhan"; 9-30 p.m. Drama "Prithviraj Chavhan" in Gujarati.

Y. M. H. A.: 6-30 p.m. Mr. A. H. Gadre on "Udyacha Hindu"; 8 p. m. Ganaka Bhakar Mission Mela.

Hindu Sabha, Matunga: 4 p.m. Mrs. Malinibai Paranjape on A. R. P. for women; 9 p.m. Mr. Phadke's recitals and music; 10 p.m. Manvaritar Mela.

INDIA AND THE WAR

To-day's Public Meeting At Matunga

Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Sjt. Achut Patwardhan will address a public meeting on "India and the War Crisis" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the maidan adjoining Napoo Hall, Matunga.

In case of rain the meeting will be held in the Asthika Samaj Hall.

Jayaprakash To Speak On "The War And India"

Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Sjt. M. R. Masani will speak on "The War and India" to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the A. I. C. S. P., and Dr. Ram Mohan Lohia will meet the members of the Party, to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the B. P. C. C. Hall, Congress House.

HAJ COMMITTEE

To-morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m. Haj Committee meets at Haj Committee Office.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

The second quarterly meeting of the Association will be held at its office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort), to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The fourth sessional meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects, will be held at its registered office—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, A.M.A.E., M.R.A.S., Sthapatya Visarada, of Calcutta will read a paper on "Claims of Indian Architecture". The President Mr. E. C. Henriques, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., J.P., will occupy the chair. The lecture is open to the public.

BYCULLA CONGRESS AND PROFITEERING

Mr. Y. K. Kondvikar has given notice of the following resolution to the Secretaries of the Byculla District Congress Committee:—

"This meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee is of the opinion that the Government order allowing a 20 per cent increase in the prices of essential commodities has encouraged profiteering and caused a severe loss to the consumers in general. This meeting therefore appeals to the Government to withdraw that order and to put an effective check to profiteering."

ISMAIL COLLEGE

In aid of the Poor Students' Fund, a drama and concert will be held in the College Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. Tickets will be available at the College on the above date.

A. R. P. CLASS

Mr. A. M. Shaikh will meet his class in A. R. P. to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Muslim Ambulance Society's Hall, 152A Kambeker Street, Zakeria Masjid.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh has been elected as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Traffic Advisory Committee, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

PUBLIC MEETING OF HOTEL WORKERS

Under the presidency of Mr. S. V. Paruleker, M.L.A., a public meeting of hotel workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. opposite DeLisle Road Cement Chawls.

A. R. P. AND COLLEGES

Under the auspices of the Literary Union St. Xavier's College, Mr. Haslam, the A. R. P. Officer will deliver a lecture on "A. R. P. and Colleges" to-day (Thursday) at the College at 1-15 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gang's All Here" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lucky Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Daughters Courageous" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man in the Iron Mask" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"We Three" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NISHAT—"Heer Sayal" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"That Certain Age" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Vizianagaram Swadeshi Exhibition

(From A Correspondent)

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Exhibition was held, Dr. Y. V. Ramana Moorty, presiding. A progress statement was reviewed and two Sub-Committees—Construction Committee and Stalls Committee were formed to carry on the work in a more rigorous manner. Letters of good wishes received by the Secretaries from Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, Mr. George S. Arundale, and Mrs. Rukmini Devi and Devika Rani were read at the meeting.

The dates of the exhibition are from 11th and 20th of October.

Firing With Light Guns

Bombay District Headquarters write: Firing with light guns will be carried out for Middle Ground to-morrow (Friday) between 19-30 hrs to 21-00 hrs.

Times given are approximate and every endeavour will be made to adhere to them, but unavoidable delays may occur as a result of traffic in the harbour and its approaches.

"KINGDOM OF GOD" STUDY GROUPS

Dr. Stanley Jones, the meeting he addressed on the 10th instant, announced that a series of study groups would shortly be organised which would continue to study the main theme of his addresses: "The Kingdom of God" In accordance with Dr. Jones' request a special meeting will be held at the Lamington Road, Y. M. C. A., to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. to make arrangements for these study groups.

Dr. C. L. Jhaveri has passed the D.G.O. examination of the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons and stood first. Last year, he won Dr. D'Sa Silver Jubilee Prize offered by the Bombay Obstetric and Gyneic Society.

On The Air

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Violin. 8-15 Anwarbai. 8-30 Valait Khan. 12-0 noon Ghazals. 1-0 p.m. Al. Ketelbey's Concert Orchestra. 1-17 Porgy and Bess: Selection. 1-35 Inst. Variety. 6-10 Pahari Geets. 6-30 Quaint Customs of Japanese (H.). 6-45 Anwarbai. 7-0 Violin. 7-15 For Highbrows. 7-30 Hasrat Recital. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Lachhi Ram. 8-40 Anwarbai. 8-50 Valait Khan. 9-35 Husn Lal. 9-45 K. L. Saigal. 10-0 Thumlian.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Husn Lal. 6-20 Anwarbai. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Valait Khan. 7-0 Lachhi Ram. 7-20 Inst. Trio. 7-25 Ghulam Sabir. 7-35 Husn Lal. 7-45 Anwarbai of Agra. 8-0 Valait Khan. 8-15 Fitna Gane. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Qawwali. 6-20 Tamancha Jan. 6-40 Cl. Music. 6-50 Lachhman Das. 7-5 Mubark A. F. Ali Qawwal. 7-25 Tamancha Jan. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Wazir-I-Azam (H.). 8-30 Naghma-I-Kohsar. 8-40 Interlude. 8-50 Tamanacha Jan. 9-35 Mubarak A. F. Ali Qawwal. 9-55 Ustad A. K. Khan. 10-10 Tamancha Jan.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Kamla Jharia. 8-20 Ebrahim. 8-25 Vithalrao Gurav. 8-40 News (H.). 8-50 News (E.). 9-0 J. Pandharpurkar. 9-35 Sarod, Surbahar Aur Sitar. 9-45 Mangalsen Sharma. 12-30 p.m. Musical Excursion. 1-10 Mutual Understanding (E. & H.). 1-25 Birendra Kishore. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Arts and Industries: By Prof. K. P. Kulkarni. 2-50 Indian Ragas. 3-0 Never Never Nest. 6-0 Vadya-Naad. 6-10 Jal-Pravesh. 6-30 Ladies Compartment. 7-0 Radha, Adorable (G). By Sarala Kanayalal Munshi. 7-15 Mangalsen Sharma. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Pan Ki Patti (G.). 8-10 Jalatarang Solo. 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 8-30 Music (Em.) Rec 8-45 Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.). 9-15 News (E.). 9-35 Alec Siqueira's Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (5,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Vithalrao Gurav. 7-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 J. Pandharpurkar. 10-20 S. Worlikar and Party. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta Time).

37.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Hindustani and Bengali Songs. 12-30 p.m. Round World in Hour. 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-50 Musical Moments. 2-0 Kathkatha. 5-0 In Devotion. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 Shesh Rashmi. 8-5 Music. 9-10 A Story. 9-30 Indubala. 9-50 Abdul Aziz Khan. 10-10 Indubala.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Animesh Mallick. 6-20 A. Ghose. 6-30 P. Mukherjee. 6-45 K. Banerjee. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Vocal R. 9-45 Sid Lewis and His Band.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Gavai Manikkam: Voice. 5-30 M. Natarajan: Flute. 6-0 R. Srirangam Iyengar: Voice. 6-45 Man in Black and Woman in Peril (M.). 7-0 Air Artist: Jalatarangam. 7-15 Paper: (T.). 7-30 R. Srirangam Iyengar: Voice. 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-25 B. K. Visvanatha Sarma. 8-55 Demeter at Tiruvellore: By S. Natarajan. 9-30 B. K. Visvanatha Sarma: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Invocation. 6-10 Vamana Vakyalu. 6-20 Together at Each Step. 6-30 Light Variety. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

5-30 p.m. Kumar Gandharva. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Vimla Bai. 7-0 Studio Orchestra. 7-10 "Prevention of Smallpox" (U.). By Nizam's Medical Dept. 7-25 Kumar Gandharva. 7-45 Vimla Bai. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Vimla Bai. 8-15 Tabla Solo. 9-25 Kumar Gandharva.

B B C Programme

7-30 Life Blood of Empire. 7-45 Lucky Dip. 8-30 Pianoforte. By J. Boulter. 8-50 Sports. 9-5 Music for Dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Reginald King's Orchestra. 10-20 and 10-55 Sports. 11-0 At Black Dog. 11-30 News. 11-45 British Composers.

HON. MR. NURIE.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works has cancelled his proposed visit to Surat on the 21st of September.

"PROPERTY TAX, NOT A TAX ON INCOME"

Advocate-General's Arguments In Suit Before High Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Argument on behalf of the Government of Bombay were resumed by the Advocate-General to-day when the hearing was continued, before the Special Bench of the High Court, of the suit filed by Sir Byramji Jijibhoy challenging the validity of the Property Tax.

Discussing the nature of the property tax, Counsel said that because the owner of a thing would have to pay a tax, that did not put it in the class of income tax. A tax might be direct or indirect. But that was not a criterion for deciding whether it could be called income tax or not. In this case, there was no intention to tax the income from property. The essential element of "income tax" was thus absent from the Property Tax. The test to be applied was whether it was a tax on lands and buildings.

The Court had to consider whether it was a tax on income within the meaning of Entry 54 in the Federal List. If it was a tax on income, Section 100 of the Government of India Act must come into play.

Counsel then dealt with the powers of the Municipality to collect the tax under the authority given to it by the Finance Act.

The term "Municipality", Counsel said, denoted the municipal authorities including the Municipal Commissioner who was the executive authority.

The Corporation was a creature of the Provincial Legislature which had also the powers to direct any of its subjects to be its agent for collecting the tax which it seeks to impose.

IF TAX WAS INVALID.

Proceeding, the Advocate-General said that if the property-tax in the form in which it was levied was invalid, the inevitable consequence would be that the similar tax which was being levied by municipalities and boroughs in India, could not be levied by the Provincial Legislatures. If the tax was held to be invalid, it would mean that the municipalities which were allowed to levy it in the past could not now be allowed to do so by the Provincial Legislatures which were empowered to create local self-government institutions in India.

The subject matter of the tax was buildings and lands under Section 22 of the Finance Act which provided for the levy of a tax at 10 per cent. of the annual letting value. This did not really represent its income even for the Income-Tax Act. It was true that this method of computation was also adopted under the Income-Tax Act. Section 9 of the Act provided for a scheme to arrive at the actual income received by the owner of the property. Before taxing the income several allowances were made and after making such deductions it might happen that nothing might be left to be assessed to income-tax.

DIFFERENT OBJECT.

It was quite otherwise in the case of the property-tax. Here the object was quite different. It was to fix a rough and ready measure of the amount to be levied as the property-tax. It had no reference to the actual income of the owner, who is required to pay the tax on the rough and ready basis of the annual letting value, even though he might not receive any income. That was how the property-tax differed from the income-tax which, under the Income-Tax Act, had to be paid only if an assessee was left with actual income, but not otherwise.

"NOT A TAX ON INCOME."

Counsel submitted that the property-tax was thus not a tax on income and was, therefore, within the powers of the Bombay Legislature.

Mr. F. J. Coltman then submitted his arguments on behalf of the Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner.

Counsel said that he was supporting the validity of the Property Tax.

To levy a tax meant taking all necessary steps to enforce payment of the tax. When a tax was levied by the Legislature, it had also the powers to appoint anybody to collect it. It might even appoint a clerk in the Secretariat for the purpose. In this case they had given such powers to the Municipality and the Commissioner was its agent. He could delegate his powers to somebody else.

LEGISLATIVE PRACTICE.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga then replied on behalf of the plaintiff.

Section 22 of the Finance Act, he said, levied a tax on the profits derived by an owner from his property. Such profits might be actual or standardised. In every case in which a legislature levied a tax based on the letting value of a property i.e. on its actual or estimated annual rent, it was a tax on income. There was absolutely no difference between such a tax and a tax on property under the Income Tax Act.

Counsel then referred to the legislative practice obtaining in England with regard to the Income-Tax Act and the Rating Law. The distinction between these two taxes, he said, was intended by the Parliament to be applied to India when, under the Government of India Act, it gave to the Federation powers to tax income and to the Provinces powers to levy a rate.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

RS. 64 LAKHS LOAN FOR CITY MUNICIPALITY

Will Be Adjusted From Sinking And Special Funds

A loan of Rs. 64 lakhs is required by the Bombay Municipal Corporation but it will not be raised from outside source. It will be adjusted from sinking and special funds.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter states that according to the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the current year adopted by the Municipal Corporation a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs is required in addition to an advance of Rs. 1.98 lakhs from special funds for purchase of Plant and Machinery for financing the expenditure on Capital Works.

The Commissioner states:

"The most convenient and economical way of raising the loan would be to reserve it for the investment of our Sinking and Special Funds. The amount of interest, recoveries and instalments to be invested on account of these funds between 1st September 1939 to 31st March 1940 will approximately be Rs. 40 lakhs and consequently the amount of loan to this extent can be absorbed for our investments upto 31st March 1940. We have at present in the Net Premia Fund fixed deposits aggregating Rs. 29 lakhs out of which I propose to invest Rs 24 lakhs in taking the securities for the balance of the proposed loan of Rs. 64 lakhs. It will thus be seen that we can absorb the proposed loan of Rs. 64 lakhs entirely for the investment of our Sinking and Special Funds. The annual charges on account of interest at 3 per cent. per annum and Sinking Fund on 3 per cent. basis will be Rs. 3.27 lakhs and the currency of the loan will be 30 years.

LORRY CRASH FATALITY

Child Escapes But Mother Killed: Eleven Others Injured

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 20.

A woman passenger was killed and eleven others seriously injured when a motor lorry crashed into a ditch after a severe impact with bridge level crossing. The bus was negotiating a bend when the accident occurred. The condition of four injured is stated to be critical. The bus was completely wrecked.

It is stated that the bus was carrying 22 passengers and fifty bags of flour and was on its way to Doiwala from Dehra Dun. The accident occurred near Harrwala.

All injured were brought to the civil hospital at Dehra Dun. The 18-month old child of a woman, who was killed, had a miraculous escape. The driver of the lorry, who was also injured, is reported to have been taken custody.—A. P.

STAMP FEES FOR CO-OPS. APPLICATIONS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

Government has not issued any notification under section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 remitting the fees in respect of appeals or applications under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. Accordingly, a court fee of annas 8 is leviable on appeals to the Assistant Registrar and a fee of Rs. 2 on appeals to the Registrar, while a court fee of Rs. 2 is leviable in respect of revision applications to the Registrar.

JUNAGADH:—Scheduled rates for commodities have been fixed for city and villages against profiteering and a Board of Control has been appointed.

THEN o-o-oh!

"I suffered for several years with agonising pain through rheumatism in the knees. It stopped me from getting about and made my life a misery. I tried one remedy after another, but none of them seemed to do me any good."

NOW ha-ha-ha

"One day I happened to read a Kruschen advertisement and I decided to try it. That was the luckiest day of my life—my rheumatism gradually became easier and, after a few weeks it had entirely disappeared. I take my daily dose of Kruschen regularly now to avoid any recurrence of the complaint and to keep me fit."

Rheumatism is caused by needle-sharp, uric acid crystals becoming deposited in the joints. Kruschen contains sodium and potassium — recognised as the best solvents of these crystals. Kruschen very quickly gives relief and ultimately effects a permanent cure. Get the most out of life with Kruschen Salts.

You can obtain Kruschen Salts at all chemists, stores and bazars.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

Recruitment To Indian Army

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The following notice has been issued by the D. A. A. G. Bombay District, to male European British subjects in Bombay District:—

Those who apply to headquarters, Bombay District, for permits to leave India, must bring their passports and a recommendation stating the full facts of the case from their employer or other responsible public official.

Those desirous of obtaining temporary commissions in the Army in India should apply to the European Association Bombay, and not direct to headquarters, Bombay District.

Instructions to commence actual recruitment have not yet been received, but names may be registered with the European Association.

Recruitment to the A.I.R.O. is suspended except for those who are actually officers-designate, Class "X" and "Y".

Those desirous of enlisting in Regular British units serving in India should apply to the unit selected and not direct to headquarters, Bombay District, pending further notice.—A.P.

NOT FOR THOSE IN TRANSIT

The orders of the Central Government restraining any European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 50 from leaving the country apply to all male European Britisn subjects between the ages of 16 and 50, who were required to register their names under the Registration Ordinance, 1939, and also to those who were exempted from registration, viz., those who are enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, or are in holy orders, or are regular ministers of any religious denomination.

All such persons are prohibited from leaving India without the permission of Government in the case of Government servants, or the written permission of the local Commander of the District or Independent Brigade in the case of other persons.

These orders, however, apply only to persons ordinarily resident in British India and not to those merely in transit.

In order that there may be no evasion of these orders the police at ports of embarkation have been instructed to prevent persons affected by these orders from leaving the country.

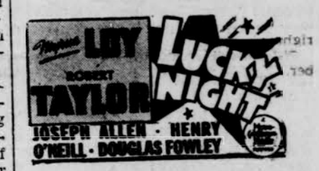
Bombay Police Firing Inquiry

The Secretary, Bombay City Police Firing Inquiry, writes:—

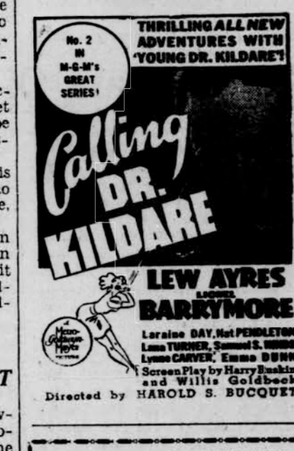
The inquiry by the Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield into the Bombay City Firing will be held in the High Court, Room 31 on the first floor, and not in the Secretariat, as previously notified and will begin at 12 a.m. on Monday, the 25th September, 1939.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!



TO-MORROW!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THRILLING ALL NEW ADVENTURES WITH 'YOUNG DR. KILDARE'
Calling DR. KILDARE
LEW AYRES
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Directed by HAROLD S. BUCQUET

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK BUCHANAN
Mixes Thrills & Laughter in
"THE GANG'S ALL HERE"
with
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Also
"MARCH of TIME!"

TO-DAY'S TRAFFIC REGULATION

Our readers' attention is hereby drawn to the Police Commissioner's notice appearing elsewhere here in our advertisement columns, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort, and 'vice versa' today (Thursday) on account of the immersion of Ganpatis. The public are advised to proceed via Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of the Queen's Road and the Hughes Road.

The public are also advised against using Marine Drive between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. today as the road will be closed to traffic.

Telephone No. 22697
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Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1939

A GLORIOUS OFFER

In his speech at the public meeting at Allahabad Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru educidated several points in the Congress Working Committee's statement on the war in view of its gross misinterpretation by some critics. The commonest charge against the Congress is that it is bargaining for power by taking undue advantage of Britain's distress. This criticism Pandit Jawaharlal answers by saying that the question of bargaining does not at all arise till India is free to decide one way or other; moreover it is not right to say that India is taking unfair advantage of Britain's distress, since India's demand is nothing more than that Britain should fulfil her own old pledges to India and since such fulfilment is as much in Britain's interests as in India's. In fact the demand is an old one. It is only repeated now to enable Britain to elicit spontaneous whole-hearted support from India, such as only a free country can give but can never be expected from a subject country.

Pandit Nehru is perhaps more explicit than the Working Committee's statement in revealing the Congress mind with regard to the present war. He says in so many words that Congress does want to help the democracies and the cause of freedom and destroy Hitlerism. But he pertinently asks if it is not incongruous that India is to be denied democracy and freedom even when a war is being waged for these ideals. "I do not want Indians to enter the war as slaves," he says, "but as free men." He rightly thinks it absurd to expect India "to jump into the seething cauldron of war without trying to ascertain her own position at first."

When Pandit Jawaharlal said that the Congress had placed before the British Government and the world "a glorious proposition," he did not indulge in any exaggeration. He only emphasised the simple truth that by conceding India's freedom immediately Britain would find such a powerful ally in India as to guarantee success for the cause of world's freedom. All Indians loathe Hitlerism and sympathise with the democracies. It is for Britain to galvanise India's feeling and transmute it into wholehearted support to the cause of world's freedom by making her free.

Hypocrisy, Lies And Bluster

Herr Hitler's victory oration at Danzig had two aspects, the Eastern and the Western. As regards the latter it is in itself nothing better than the usual Nazi mixture of hypocrisy, lies and bluster. It, of course, makes it clear, in the Hitlerian language with which the world is familiar, that Hitler has no intention of respecting the rules of warfare and that he proposes to resort to some "secret weapon" which may mean anything from a new gun to chemical or bacterial bombs. There is nothing of which the Nazi dictator is not capable. This part of the speech, however, is important in respect of the reaction it has provoked in Britain. Britain's reply is a prompt and unequivocal resolve to carry the war to the oft-proclaimed end no matter what frightfulness Her Hitler may employ. As Mr. Chamberlain says, nothing has occurred which would make any difference to the determination of the British Government to fulfil their obligations to Poland.

In the Eastern aspect the speech is remarkable for the Fuehrer's moderate, nay, friendly reference to what was only till a few weeks ago the worst poison imaginable for the world and particularly for Germany. It was a tribute both in gratitude and in fear to the Non-Aggressor friend who helped him to complete the "conquest" of Poland at least earlier than even the most optimistic Nazi could have hoped. But one passage is rather more than interesting, almost "intriguing." "It was a matter," declared the Fuehrer, "for the two countries (Russia and Germany) most deeply interested to see how Poland would look both territorially and *politically*, in the future." Let us see what kind of Nazi-Communist Poland emerges out of the Russo-German crucible.

This Disease Of Speculation

Recent unprecedented activity in speculative markets in the City has drawn the attention of the Government of Bombay who, it is reported, contemplate establishing unitary control in the cotton trade. This will mean that the Mahajan Association will have to stop trading in cotton and the East India Cotton Association will control the cotton trade of the Province. This step, if taken, will not, however, improve the situation. Speculation and particularly overtrading by few professionals have constituted a blot on the fair name of the city. The unrestricted activity of a few operators not only in cotton, but also in shares, securities, gold, silver and seeds have often resulted in serious crises. Some of the professionals are thriving on 'tejimandi' operations at the cost of the general public. These operators, who have facilities to operate on a huge scale, many a time threaten the stability of the markets. Extensive straddle business in the cotton market is not seldom responsible for the drain of crores of rupees from the country. The root cause is the excessive speculative mania which needs effective control to provide broad and continuous markets ensuring price stability. Forward business has a legitimate place in the economic life of a country but we have no soundly organised association to help the general trade. There are two cotton markets, two Share Bazars and several grain and seeds markets. If unitary control is aimed in cotton, which we believe must be, it should be extended to other markets also. There is no need for rival associations and if the Government enquire into the working of rival association, they will find that the members of these associations are doing business in their own interest and not necessarily in the interests of general trade.

If the Government wish seriously to check reckless speculative operations, the most urgent and essential need is that they must have power to control markets and to frame rules and regulations for the conduct of business by various trade associations. The Bullion Exchange has fixed maximum prices for silver, but the public is entitled to enquire in whose interest the prices are fixed. The operations of members of the Bullion Exchange must be investigated. The difficulties of the cotton market are not due to the existence of the Mahajan Association. If an enquiry is made it will be found that huge straddle and extensive "tejimandi" operations of a few operators are directly responsible for the evils. There is no need to discourage forward business, but what is needed is financial stability of operators as a safeguard against the risk of extensive business. There is no royal method available to check excessive or undesirable speculative activity other than a sound system of compulsory margin deposits and limiting the operations of professionals. The members of all markets must be divided into two classes, namely, brokers and jobbers. The brokers must be compelled to book business on deposits and a certain minimum amount must always be maintained after the initial deposit. The jobbers or "Taravniwalas" must be made to disclose their operations daily and effective limits must be placed on the extent of their business. However, each trade has its own requirements and adequate facility must be provided. If business done in the various markets is sound and is backed by adequate financial cover, there would be no occasion for failures, undue price movements and closing down of markets. War is not a normal factor and to cope effectively with the present abnormal situation extraordinary measures must be adopted, but, apart from this, the disease of speculation, as it exists in the city, needs drastic treatment and the Government of Bombay will render a great service to the country and particularly to the Province by adopting measures which will make all speculative operations "bona fide" rather than gambling, pure and simple.

Soviet Invasion Of Poland

(By OBSERVATEUR)

Since the publication of my article, "Ukranians and the Soviet" in these columns on Monday, news comes of the invasion of Eastern Poland by the Red Army at a time when the Poles are concentrating in beating back and stemming the attacking Nazi army.

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This development, as I have indicated, is the logical conclusion of the policy that first clearly reoriented itself with the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact and political, diplomatic and military acts of the Soviet that have followed the ratification of that pact. The "Pravda"'s statement noticed in my article mentioned above clearly confirmed the conclusion about the present role of Soviet diplomacy—a role that is consistent with the history of that diplomacy as well as that of the Communist International which, incidentally, appeared at times to be divergent and at times diametrically opposed to that of the Russian Foreign Office.

The situation, at once so dramatic and at least apparently sensational in the sense that the Soviet has, in the view of those who have associated the U. S. S. R. with a policy enunciated at Geneva by its most important spokesmen like Litvinov and reported, with a degree of objectivity and impartiality, by several observers reversed its main lines, can well be logical and consistent. The Soviet Government can justify its acts as other Governments justify theirs and resolve the seeming contradiction between profession and behaviour. But it is necessary at the same time to deal with certain hypotheses that are still likely to be advanced by those who might still cherish their illusions about the significance of the Soviet policy.

★

The first of these is that Soviet Russia has acted out of its fear of the Germans advancing to their borders with all the dangers and risks associated with the pan-German "Drang nach Osten" and that the present move merely anticipated the situation that must develop as a result of a Nazi victory in Poland. Such an inference is extremely ridiculous for the simple reason that if anyone has helped the possibility of German advance towards the Russian Ukraine that always whetted the insatiable Nazi appetite for conquest it was Stalin's Russia.

Again, from the actual progress of the war in Poland it is quite clear that the Nazis have throughout received a resistance and reverses for which they have certainly not been prepared and which, in the actual situation obtained at the moment, could eventually have forced the Germans if not to withdraw immediately in view of the pressure on the western front, at least would have rendered them weak and powerless for further conquest or armed resistance. If the hypothesis were accepted it would mean that Soviet Russia actually created the menace that it to-day anticipates by the invasion of the Polish territory.

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The charges against Poland contained in Molotov's statement are utterly false and the Soviet action proves it. Anyone who knows the actual situation of Polish military strength and defence could hardly entertain any doubt regarding the eventual defeat of the Nazi invasion of Poland provided the advantages of political and military character with which the war has been conducted during the opening days were maintained. The reports from the western front have been indicating that they are being maintained and now, the Soviet invasion of the Polish territory proves it, if such proof were really necessary.

Even if the hypothesis that the Soviet Government desired to have the Nazis to weaken themselves in the war were accepted and it must be remembered that the Russians were in a position to have them destroyed if they had really willed this—the false charge-sheet published in the Soviet statement need hardly have been invented as the justification for the U. S. S. R.'s deliberate breach of treaty obligations and betrayed in the light of which practically every profession of Soviet aim of world peace and domocracy is rendered hypocritical and outrageous.

★

Granted that the rulers of Poland were all that the men of Moscow claim them to have been, can their record be as dark and fiendish as that of the incendiaries of the Reichstag fire or, for that matter, of the Kremlin engineers of the sabotage executions? Are we witnessing a Sovietic marriage between the Russian Catherine and the German Frederic II.?

Dangers Of Alcohol

Dr. JULIAO MENE ZES,

Dr. Simeons has stated in his letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle" that the general public is not likely to be interested in his Rotary Club address. One readily agrees with such a view. But, in so far as the orators of the Rotary Club seek to influence public opinion against social measures like Prohibition introduced by the National Congress Ministry, their utterances, whatever their normal, intrinsic value, assume the greatest interest for everybody.

Dr. Simeons refers me to the proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine (Bray 1930), and to Prof. J. B. S. Haldane 'On the Inequality of Man' regarding Vitamin B and infantile mortality. In, reply, I must state that the Vitamin research has made much progress since 1930. As for Prof. Haldane, it must be borne in mind that he has made a study of Indian conditions with his British background; while, Mahatmaji with his Indian background, is combining the knowledge of that leading biologist with his understanding of Indian social conditions

* * * *

Dr. Simeons admits the correlation between Vitamins A and B, but is of the opinion that 'surely that is no argument in favour of prohibiting an important source of Vitamin B'. As we are going to see, this is not a scientific argument:—

"The average Indian income is just enough either to feed two men in every three of the population or to give all of them two in place of every three meals they need, on condition that they all consent to go naked, to live out of doors all the year round, to have no amusement or recreation, to want nothing else but food, and that the lowest, the coarsest, the least nutritious' (K. T. Shah and Khambatta, in Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India).

There are, according to German statistics, 80 million completely undernourished people in India, while British statisticians place the figure above 120 millions. The average monthly income of a family of five children in cities varies between Rs. 7 and 35.

The average daily wages of a labourer is put down at as. 4. And the price of toddy is also as. 4 per pint! (Statistics are in all cases of European calculation).

These objective facts are sum-

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

THE HALF-COLUMN

BY "DIM"

The scene is the Court room of the Chief Justice's Court on the second floor of the High Court. The matter before the Court is the test case which will decide the validity of the Property Tax. The Court is filled out with members of the public, a strange assortment of people. On the bench in sombre dignity sit three judges—Beaumont, Broomfield and Kania. Beaumont and Kania sometimes move and say a word or two to Counsel. Justice Broomfield just listens and makes notes. Not so much as a flicker of the eye or a change of expression on the face to indicate whether a point made by Counsel was good or not.

At the bar end there sit eminent Counsel. Like the Command Performance in England, it is an honour to be present here. In single line they sit—Chagla, Bhulabhai Desai, Coltman, Motilal Setalvad (on his feet), Sir Chimanlal, Engineer, Kanga. Behind them are the solicitors constantly instructing. Along the chairs on the side are to be seen the ornaments of our society—the great landed and leisured gentry. Great day this in the annals of our history.

Star attraction of the case is the champion of the property-owners—Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who sits in great style on the side.

As I stand with the rabble mob a Hindu gentleman with nose trouble is blowing down my neck—periodical effusions of wind and rain. On the other side is a short Parsi of the unemployed class, explaining to his friend the progress of the case. Suddenly while Motilal is pleading, Kanga interrupts and a slight contretemps results—friendly, sharp and amusing. Says Parsi gent behind me: "The case is beginning to develop.....Do you know that though the son (Motilal) is with the Government, the father (Chimanlal) is on *our* side?"

Frankly Speaking

Inside Germany

The reports may be—probably they are—to some extent exaggerated but it is essentially true that all is by no means well inside Germany. And it is good to learn that discontent and difficulties are growing perceptibly every day. The food restrictions which are bad enough already are going to be made more trying next week. And at the rate at which rationing is being revised it is quite likely that within a few months the population will be forced to exist literally on the margin of starvation—unless Russia and Italy come to Hitler's rescue with substantial and unceasing supplies. Discontent, too, is gradually assuming militant shape. So much so that the Nazis are resorting to a reign of terror not only in Bohemia and Moravia but also in Slovakia—which, incidentally, supplies another foot-note to Russia's "recognition" of Slovakia. Finally there is the struggle of the Austrian peasants to protect their foodstuffs. Herr Hitler boasts that he can face a three-year war. He cannot, unless, of course, he is helped by his old and new friends.

Japan's "Threat"

The complacency of the Japanese, despite salutary experiences at the hands not only of the Russians but also of the Chinese, is almost breath-taking. Let off by the Soviet, Japan has decided to show her fist to—America? One of her newspapers calls upon the United States to revise the projected abrogation of the Trade Agreement with her and virtually to submit to her in matters relating to the Far East. Otherwise, the paper solemnly warns, "the Pacific Ocean will be turned into a battle theatre." We almost wish Japan carried out this threat and relieved China from the trouble of liquidateing her present self and her "New Order in the Far East". But it is more probable that the threat is intended to bluff the Americans into renewing the Trade Agreement especially. But we do not think that the Americans will yield to trouser-snatching tactics. On the contrary they will probably be stiffened in their attitude. They can afford to do so and they know it.

China's Strength

In the meantime it is gratifying to learn that international developments elsewhere and Japan's fresh offensive are not going to affect the progress of the Sino-Japanese war in any way adverse to China. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek is firm as regards peace with Japan and has given the happy assurance that "China's military strength has been more than doubled since the last war." Moreover, a Chinese newspaper reports that the Soviet's China policy is unchanged and that Russia is increasing her assistance to China. This, if true, is the best thing that the Russians have done during the last few days.

A Matter Of Course

As was to be expected, the Defence of India Bill has passed its third reading in the Central Legislative Assembly with the help of official votes, the Congress Party being absent and the Muslim League Party remaining neutral on various points. In vain did the Nationalist Party urge that many of the provisions of the Bill were too drastic, and that many others were redundant as the Penal Code already contained similar provisions. To all these objections the uniform reply by Government was that the Bill was necessary as a war measure. Government also assured the House that they would enforce the law with the greatest care and only when it was absolutely necessary. In the light of past experience such an assurance only means that when Government enforce the law they must be presumed to have been most careful and driven to take action by stern necessity—a presumption which has more often than not proved to be unjustified.

Objectionable Procedure

We cannot defend the action of the Government of Bengal in forfeiting the security deposit of Rs. 2,000 out of the total amount of Rs. 3,000, furnished by the Printer and Publisher of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika." This action has been taken because of the paper publishing in its issue of September 8 an article, namely "an appeal to Bengal Congressmen" by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Government thinking that the article tends to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. We have read the article carefully and must confess that we cannot approve of it. But we do not think it comes within the scope of the relevant section of the Press Act under which action has been taken. The point, therefore, deserves to be referred to the High Court and we expect that will be done. In any case what we object to in all such cases is that in the first instance the accused is denied a judicial trial under the Penal Court. An executive fiat is no substitute for such a trial.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

New York: Sept. 20.—Baroness Ruth Oppenheim, wife of a wealthy German banker, Katherina Weber, a domestic servant, Kurtmuller and 27 others were removed from the Italian liner "Rex" before she sailed for Europe to-day on the orders of the Italian liner's head-office in Genoa denying passage to persons with German or Czechoslovak passports.—Reuter.

* * * *

According to Mr. Asaf Ali the Muslim League statement breathes an atmosphere of helplessness, indecision and petulence.

Nothing of the kind. It is, on the contrary, a realistic miracle of achievement. It opens out the very soul of the Working Committee of the Muslim League.

* * * *

The neutrality of the Netherlands and the desire of neutral Powers to co-operate for peace has again been stressed by Queen Wilhelmina.

Her Majesty would do better to stress this desire by further defensive preparations on the Dutch-German Frontier.

* * * *

"While the Poles are still resisting round Warsaw, the Russians have reached Brest-Litovsk."
—News Item.

Let us hope they will very soon be in a position to co-operate in the noble task of reducing Warsaw.

* * * *

The Poles who are expected to adopt guerilla tactics are reported to be awaiting the arrival of General Mud.

Mud, however, has already arrived overwhelmingly, — thrown from the other side of Poland.

* * * *

M. Kalinin has decorated a number of Russian soldiers for bravery in Poland.

We think it would be an excellent gesture and no more than a bare recognition of facts to invest Herr Hitler with the Order of Lenin for the very valuable service he rendered in putting the Polish Government to flight.

* * * *

"Russia," says Herr Hitler, "remains Bolshevik and Germany remains National Socialist."

And both remain friendly.

* * * *

"It was," the Fuehrer declared, "a matter for the two countries (German and Russia) most deeply interested to see how Poland would look, both territorially and politically in the future."

It is a matter for us too. We are most deeply interested to see what a political Poland satisfactory both to Nazism and Communism would look.

* * * *

Herr Hitler also mentioned that Signor Mussolini's offer of mediation was agreed to by France, "but England refused."

It is not true. But if it were true, he could not have paid a greater compliment to Mr. Chamberlain. In fact he has all but wiped out the latter's Munich record.

* * * *

'What is the title of your new book?'

'"My Wife and I".'

'Oh, another war novel!'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Every man can be perfect in his wife's sight—if only a perfect goose.

Ghost stories are all shadow and no substance.

A man in love is always blind, until he finds it necessary to sew on his own buttons.

No jeweller has even been able to improve on the setting of the sun.

Some hair restorers are guaranteed to grow hair on door-knobs, but who wants hair on the door-knobs anyway?

What children need is more models and fewer critics.

Chamberlain's Reply To Hitler

No Compromise With Hitler

BRITISH PEOPLE'S FIRM DETERMINATION

Indian Businessman's Impressions

The remarkable scenes which greeted the eyes of foreign visitors to England on the eve of war, depicting the enthusiasm, combined with grim determination of the Britishers, to rush to arms so that the world could be saved from the menace of Nazi aggression, were referred to, in the course of an interview to the "Chronicle", by an Indian business magnate who returned to Bombay by the last mail boat. He said that as the news-boys rushed the thoroughfares of London with the early morning editions published soon after mid-night, and announced to the expectant Londoner that Hitler's army had fired the first bullet on the Polish front the man in the street was seen clenching his fist and expressing chagrin as to why Mr. Chamberlain was still hesitant.

"WE SHALL HAVE IT OUT."

"By God, we shall have it out with Hitler this time" was the remark of every humble worker. There was every indication that if the British Cabinet had not decided in favour of England's entry into the war, public opinion would have crystallised so much against the present Government that a replacement of the Cabinet would have been inevitable.

The vast labour population of London and other cities in Great Britain seems to have always held Herr Hitler as one of the greatest enemies of the working classes. With an amount of literacy that just enables him to read and understand the daily newspaper, the worker as also the peasant had been following, with a sense of deep disgust, the actions of Hitler since Munich. For a long time the impression of the average Britisher seems to have been that Hitler would bluff and bluster in the case of Poland, but hesitate to strike.

WAR IS HITLER'S SUICIDE.

"Hitler knows what war means; he knows that it will be his suicide," was the usual remark to be heard as two farmers in the neighbouring fields discussed the international developments. But much in advance of the entry of German troops into Poland, the average Britisher was convinced that Hitler would not be amenable to reason.

The scenes that were witnessed both in the cities and the countryside as the people returning home after the day's work, entered the nearest restaurant to hear the latest broadcast or purchased the late edition of the evening paper were most impressive to foreign visitors. They were all the more impressive to Indian visitors because it is very rarely that they get a chance of seeing the reactions of war on a nation which is called upon actively to participate in it.

NO COMPROMISE

The cool-headedness of the Britisher in times of trial, said the Indian businessman, is really remarkable. The orderly manner in which the thousands of children in schools and patients in hospitals were evacuated from London could not but evoke the admiration of a visitor. There was no sign of panic or confusion anywhere, either in cities or in the country-side when the nation was preparing for the emergency. Everyone did his bit without fuss. Some were seen digging silently in the gardens and other places for safety in case of air raids while others helped in evacuation work. The women were equally calm and collected.

The Britisher is convinced that the ultimate victory will be his. There is every evidence that the nation will resist any attempt to come to terms with Hitler.

IMMENSE FOOD RESOURCES

With intensive preparation spread over a long period, said the Indian businessman, Britain was so thoroughly equipped that the longest of the wars would not undermine her stamina. Her food resources were immense. After the outbreak of war, every inch of fallow land in the remote country-side was being brought under cultivation. The benefit of this agricultural operation would accrue to the British public next

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 7.)

Japanese Plan In China

Puppet Govt. In Occupied Areas And Respect For Foreign Rights

TOKIO, Sept. 20.

The early establishment of a new Chinese Government in the Japanese controlled areas is regarded as a certainty, says a Domei message from Shanghai.

It is stated that the New Government will respect foreign rights and interests and invite co-operation of Foreign Capital and technique.

It will endeavour to persuade foreign powers voluntarily to abandon their Counsular Courts, but will not try forcibly to abolish them.—Reuter.

TRUCE OVER A CUP OF TEA

TOKIO, Sept. 20.

"Flocks of sheep will soon graze contentedly where recently there was bitter fighting" says a Japanese field dispatch from Manchukuo-Mongol border announcing the conclusion of a truce with the Soviet reached "over a Japanese cup of tea in a Japanese tent."—Reuter.

CHINA WILL NOT MAKE PEACE WITH JAPAN

CHUNGKING, Sept. 19.

Despite the Japanese claims that they have entrapped 40,000 Chinese troops in Kiangsi mountains, Marshal Chiang-Kai Shek presiding over the National People's Political Congress declared that Government would not make peace with Japan.

He said, "China's military strength has been more than doubled since the outbreak of war."—Reuter.

JAPANESE NURTRALITY

LONDON, Sept. 19.

It is officially announced that the Japanese Naval authorities have informed the British Naval Attache in Tokyo that the arming of the German ships, in Japanese ports will not be permitted as it constituted an infringement of Japan's neutrality.—Reuter.

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

Elders Accept Sir Guthrie Russel's Amendment

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Council of State accepted to-day Sir Guthrie Russel's amendment to Mr. V. V. Kalikar's resolution urging the Government to undertake immediate investigation of the possibilities of locomotive manufacture in India.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru's resolution recommending to the Government to take immediate steps to Indianise the Indian Medical Service was negatived by 24 against 6 votes.

The House, therefore, adjourned till Friday next.—United Press.

BAJAJ AT JAIPUR

JHUNJUNU (Jaipur), Sept. 20.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by Pandit Hiralal Shastri, Pandit Vidyalankar and Smt. Subhadra Devi arrived here and were taken in a huge procession. He was presented with a guard of honour and addresses of welcome from the citizens.

Acknowledging the welcome, Sethji declared that they could strengthen their cause by joining the State Praja Mandal which stood and worked for their civil and political rights.—United Press.

"Soviets Hold Frontier With Rumania"

LONDON, September 20.

The German Wireless states that Soviet troops now hold the whole of Poland's frontier with Rumania and says that they have completed their hold on the frontier with the occupation of Kuty.

The Polish Ambassador in Moscow, Dr. Grzy-Bowski has asked for his passport. The staffs of the Polish Consulates in Leningrad and Minsk are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

The entire diplomatic consular party numbering over 100 is leaving the Soviet on Thursday or Friday.

A significant statement by the Moscow Official News Agency alleges that Polish and other submarines are being sheltered in ports of certain Baltic States.

Measures to prevent possible diversions by these submarines have been taken by the Soviet Baltic Fleet Command, it adds.

The "Paris Soir" suggests that the Polish Government may continue to work from France as the Belgian Government did during the last war.

There is no official confirmation of the suggestion.—Reuter.

POLISH TROOPS STILL FIGHTING GERMANS

CERNAUTI, (Rumania) Sept. 20.

A Polish Staff Captain told Reuter's Special Correspondent "The Polish troops are still fighting Germans, and should be able to hold out for some days more." He was among the scores of officers at the Polish Consulate, registering themselves, and trying to obtain civilian clothes hoping to reach France to enrol in the Polish legion and was heartbroken at being compelled to abandon the struggle, owing to the Russian advance from the rear.

CONFIDENCE IN REBIRTH OF POLAND.

Reuter's correspondent was struck by the universal confidence expressed in the rebirth of Poland. Poles are firmly convinced that the war will last three years.

A CONFERENCE.

A Conference was held at Zaleszicki, between the Soviet and Rumanian Military representatives, for the purpose of establishing a common frontier regime.

POLISH REFUGEES IN RUMANIA.

About 60,000 military and civil refugees have arrived. The poorer refugees finding their Zlotys almost worthless and anxious to return to the territory held by Russians, where conditions, according to all reports, are fairly peaceful. Rumanians are receiving other refugees with utmost kindness. It is understood the Russian advance was sometimes assisted by Polish troops. Eye-witnesses report that no friction was observable.—Reuter.

BOMB FALLS ON WARSAW CATHEDRAL

LONDON: Sept. 20.

A bomb fell on the beautiful Cathedral of St. John during the 9 o'clock mass on Sunday, according to the Warsaw Radio. The roof caught fire and blazing beams fell into the Church, which was filled with worshippers. Despite panic the officiating Priest remained at the Altar and completed the services.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO POLISH HEROISM

"Honoured To Fight In Such Good Company": Warsaw Reciprocates

LONDON: Sept. 20

The B.B.C. to-night broadcast a message to Warsaw paying a tribute to Poland's heroic defiance of the invader and emphasising that Poland's allies intend to continue the struggle for the restoration of her liberties.

A dramatic answer came shortly afterwards.

A Polish military observer broadcasting from Warsaw read the B. B.C. message and added that the Poles were honoured to fight in such good company.—Reuter.

Polish Battallion Enters Latvia

RIGA, Sept. 20.

A battalion of Poles comprising 900 men crossed the frontier into Latvia this morning and have interned.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER'S GRANDSON KILLED

Casualty On Polish Front

The Berlin wireless announced on Saturday that Prince Oscar of Prussia, 24-year-old grandson of the ex-Kaiser, has been killed on the Polish front.

EX-PREMIER OF POLAND FOUND DEAD

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.

M. Alexander Prystor, former Prime Minister of Poland, was found dead at Vilna, says a despatch from Riga.

M. Prystor was one of Marshal Pilsudski's closest friends and an opponent of President Moscicki. —Reuter.

U. P. ZAMINDAR FOR NIZAM'S CABINET

Sir Md. Yakub To Be Deputy President Of New Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Sept. 20.

It is stated in official circles that the Constitutional Reforms announced in July last by the Nizam's Government will be put into practice at the beginning of January next and that necessary details are being worked out. It is said that Sir Mohamed Yakhub has been appointed Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly and will assume charge of his new office during January. The first elections to the new popular Assembly will take place probably during January.

At such a juncture the appointment of the Nawab of Chattari of the Muslim League to the Hyderabad Cabinet is said to have much political significance. Though confirmation is lacking about the Nawab's appointment, it is believed to be a certainty in the near future.

TOWARDS SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Abul Kalam Deplores Social Helplessness Of Muslim Community: Mahatma And Rajen Babu Pray For Success Of Conference

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

A Shia-Sunni conference to resolve the Madhe Sahaba and Tabarra disputes commenced here under the chairmanship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the Secretariat to-day.

Representatives of almost all Shia and Sunni organisations and prominent leaders of both communities were present, prominent among them being Chowdhury Kaliquzzaman, Muslim League leader, Mr. Mehdi Hussain, Chowdhury Inayutulla, ex-Judge of the Allahabad Chief Court, Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni and Kifayatulla.

Gandhiji had sent earlier a message wishing success to the conference. It stated: "Hope by God's grace and your efforts the Shia-Sunni quarrel will be amicably settled."

Babu Rajendra Prasad in another message stated: "Wish your noble efforts success."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad opened the conference by tracing the history of the trouble and explaining the implications of the present conference. He deplored the present state of affairs and felt it manifested 'social helplessness' of the Muslim community. He attributed it to their lack of initiative. After some more preliminary speeches by Chowdhury Kaliquzzaman, Mr. Niyamatullah and others the conference adjourned till September 22.—United Press.

TURKO-SOVIET TALKS

Turkish Foreign Minister To Leave For Moscow: Ankara Optimistic

ANKARA, Sept. 20.

The Turkish Foreign Minister is leaving for Moscow to-morrow. It is officially announced that certain questions of mutual interest to Russia and Turkey will be discussed in Moscow.

It is stated that public opinion appears to be more optimistic with regard to the maintaining of the 'status quo' in the Black Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean in which Turkey is directly interested.—Reuter

NAZI STRATEGY ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page 1.)

successful in Poland. The German announcement that the air force has completed its task in Poland and is now ready for other duties presages its early arrival on the Western Front with 3,000 aeroplanes, but it will take some weeks to transport the army with all its heavy equipment.

Belgian and Dutch reports abound with stories of thousands of Germans concealed in the woods behind the Dutch frontier presaging an attempt to break through as soon as possible.—Reuter.

QUIET NIGHT ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, September 20.

The official communique states that the night was quiet on entire front.

There was enemy artillery activity in the region west of the river Blies.—Reuter.

ONLY LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

BERLIN, September 20.

With regard to the fighting on the Western Front, that there were only local engagements of reconnaissance troops, says a communique.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S FIRST WAR CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, September 20.

The first War Correspondent has now left Britain to report the activities of the British troops in France. He is Mr. Alexander Graeme Clifford and will supply daily reports under the signature of "An Eye-Witness" to be made available to all newspapers and agencies, British and Foreign, until such time as the general body of correspondents is licensed to proceed to France.

Mr. Clifford was Reuter's Special Correspondent with General Franco in 1937 and thereafter Reuter's Chief Berlin Correspondent until the outbreak of war and has been lent for the present assignment at the request of the Newspaper Proprietors Association, representing London Newspapers and the Newspaper Society representing Provincial Newspapers of the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN NATIONAL PLAN

Mahatma Attends Meeting Of Sub-Committee

WARDHA, Sept. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram attended by special invitation the Cottage Industries Sub-Committee meeting of the National Planning Committee this afternoon which was presided over by Mr. Satis Chandra Gupta.

It is stated that the Chairman read a memorandum on problems before the Committee which was followed by a general discussion by the members.

Addressing the Committee, Gandhiji emphasised the importance of the Sub-Committee's work. He advised the members to have full and free discussion and not to feel that their deliberations had been restricted by the Congress resolution on the subject.

Gandhiji left for Shegaon at five in the evening. He is expected to attend to-morrow's afternoon session.—A.P.

WAR TO VICTORY TO REDEEM BR. PLEDGE TO POLAND

(Continued from page 1.)

Majesty's Ambassador in Poland, his Staff and the Consular Officers in Poland, the Prime Minister said:

"It is still too early to pronounce any final verdict of the motives or consequences of the Russian action. For the unhappy victim of this cynical attack the result has been a tragedy of the grimmest character. The world has watched the vain struggle of the Polish nation against overwhelming odds with profound pity and sympathy and admires their valour which even now refuses to admit defeat."

"If Britain and France had been unable to avert the defeat of the armies in Poland, they have assured her that they have not forgotten their obligations to her nor are weakened in their determination to carry on the struggle."

Referring to Herr Hitler's speech, the Prime Minister said: "It is not our way in this country to speak with boasts and threats.

Perhaps for that very reason, the German leaders have difficulty in understanding us, but in such comments as I have to make on his speech I shall not depart from our custom of speaking soberly and quietly. The speech, Herr Hitler made yesterday at Danzig does not change the situation with which we are confronted."

A LIE EXPOSED

Mr. Chamberlain said that Herr Hitler's account of events could not be accepted as accurate and contained certain assurances of a kind "which in recent years Herr Hitler has repudiated where it has suited his purpose." Mr. Chamberlain said among many mis-statements he wished to refer was a statement that the French Government had agreed to Italian mediation while His Majesty's Government refused it. "The reply to this statement is contained in the *communique* issued by the official Italian News Agency on September 4, which clearly brought out the common attitude adopted by the British and French Governments. Herr Hitler says much in his speech about the humane methods by which he has waged war. I can only say that methods are not made humane by calling them so and that the accounts of the German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees have shocked the whole world (cheers).

PURPOSE OF STRUGGLE

"What I have searched for in this speech in vain is one single word that Herr Hitler remembers the brave men who have already lost their lives in this quarrel of his making or of their wives and children who have been deprived for ever of the head of the family because Herr Hitler's lust for power must be satisfied.

OUR GENERAL PURPOSE IN THIS STRUGGLE IS WELL-KNOWN. IT IS TO REDEEM EUROPE FROM THE PERPETUAL RECURRING FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AND TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE TO PRESERVE THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND THEIR LIBERTY."

"No threats will deter us or our French Allies from this purpose.

His Majesty's Government did not seek this war. They did, as the published documents show, repeatedly state their readiness for a peaceful settlement by negotiations. Their efforts to secure this were set at nought, and their hopes shattered by the unprovoked and brutal aggression of Germany upon our Polish Allies.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

On the Western Front, the French have continued to make a methodical and successful progress. Valuable strategic and technical objectives have been secured, and the ground gained has been held in the face of increasingly severe German resistance. The situation of the war at sea has been one of intense and continuous naval activity.

ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

The achievements of the anti-submarine campaign after a little over a fortnight of war have succeeded beyond anything which the British Navy accomplished even over much longer periods in the last war. Whereas in the last war, we were on the defensive against the U-Boat campaign, we are, now carrying out an offensive against U-boats, and they are being continuously and relentlessly attacked whenever they disclose themselves. I am confident that I am understating the case when I say already six or seven German submarines have paid the full penalty for their attacks on British snipping. I am quite confident with the full operation of the convoy system and the rapid increase in numbers, power and efficiency of our hunting craft that this submarine menace will dwindle with corresponding speed."

'We must expect to receive occasional blows, sometimes heavy ones, such as the loss of the "Courageous" but this is the inevitable toll of a fleet in being and in active control of the sea in a time of war.

It is however already clear that the navy and merchant service by their unceasing efforts will enable us to maintain essential supplies of raw materials and food for our population and our industries".

After giving figures and tonnage sunk in this war and the last which shewed a decrease, the Prime Minister said: "undoubtedly this decrease has been partly due to the working of the convoy system now increasingly in operation. 139 lives of the British and Neutrals have up to now been lost from submarine attacks, excluding the losses incurred by the sinking of the "Courageous". 44 persons are reported to be missing".

NEUTRAL SHIPPING

Describing the primary aims of British sea policy as to destroy or render ineffective enemy warships, while at the same time protecting our own and neutral commerce, the Prime Minister said: "The interests of neutrals are indeed the same as our own. In war as in peace, we depend for our lives upon the uninterrupted flow of trade, and it is our fundamental policy to preserve as far as possible the conditions of normal trading. The suppression of traffic in contraband of the war must of necessity cause some inconvenience to neutrals. It is our intention to reduce this to a minimum".

CONTRAST WITH NAZI METHODS

Explaining that British control was only exercised in accordance with international law, the Prime Minister said: "Neutrals' normal requirement is that goods for self-consumption are not interfered with. Strict the adherence of His Majesty's Government to the rules of war is in striking contrast to the policy pursued by Germany. No loss of life has been caused by the exercise of British sea-power and no neutral property has been unlawfully detained. Germany's methods of submarine warfare and the laying of mines on the high seas has already resulted in the death of many innocent victims regardless of nationality and in the unwarranted destruction of neutral property".

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

In building up our land and air forces immense preparations are being made in this country and in France. It must however be remembered that in all military preparations a great advantage rests with the Aggressor. Nevertheless our resources are being steadily and surely marshalled. We must not be impatient, because results do not become immediately apparent.

Referring to volunteers who have not been accepted, Mr. Chamberlain reminded them that to enrol troops wholesale without previous preparation would completely dislocate plans and lead to inevitable waste of effort. "Our advance must be orderly, but the pace of the advance will steadily quicken. The effort of this country will be the utmost of which it is capable, and therefore of course, in no wit inferior to that made even in the most strenuous days of the Great War. Similar conditions apply to the civil defence services. The fact that during these first weeks of war we have not yet experienced the ordeal of aerial bombardment accords no reason whatever for any overhasty or wholesale dispersal of our Home Defence Forces.

In the Dominions, Overseas Governments have continued to press on with preparations which will enable them to take their full share in the great struggle which lies before us. Members will I am sure have read with great gratification the accounts of the part which have been played by individual dominion members of our services in the operations which have already taken place.

(Continued on page 10, column 6)

"Poland Has Saved Her Soul And History"

She Will Stand Inviolate & Restored Like Belgium Of 1914

LONDON: September 19.

The formal announcement by Government of their unchanged purpose in face of the events of past three days has met with whole-hearted approval in all sections of public.

"NOTHING THAT HAS OCCURRED," says an official statement as reported last night, "CAN MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH FULL SUPPORT OF COUNTRY, TO FULFIL THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND TO PROSECUTE THE WAR WITH ALL ENERGY UNTIL THEIR OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED."

In pursuit of these cardinal war aims, says the "Times," the foremost place will be given to liberation of Poland, which to-day lies under the heels of her two invaders having first won immortal glory.

Strategic advantage represented by the overthrow of Poland by the Power pledged to friendly relations with her is one of which aggressor cannot be deprived but "it is an advantage that withers away as opposition gathers strength."

"Geography made it quite impossible for Great Britain and France to prevent overrunning of Poland just as time gained for Germany by breach of faith made it impossible to prevent overrunning of Belgium 25 years ago. Nevertheless a restored Belgium stands inviolate to-day while the sovereign of invading host eats bread of exile at Doorn. As the wheel revolved then, by the same massive process it will come full circle again. All incomparable resources of British Empire behind the impregnable guard of sea and air power are being mobilized to build up the engine of war beyond the power of Nazi might to withstand.

It is a slower process than smashing onslaught of premeditated aggression, but it is much quicker than it was in 1914 when it broke and hurled back the force of aggression no less swift and devastating in its first attack.

With the same steady resolution France has steeled herself for sustained effort. And behind armies and navies of Great Britain and France something more irresistible than arms is arrayed on the same side.

The conscience of humanity flows already against breakers of "treaties and murderers of the unarmed"

The "Daily Telegraph" says Poland's heroism has cost her almost everything, but like Belgium in 1914 she has saved her soul and history proclaims that the spirit of Poland is inextinguishable.

When Mr. Arthur Greenwood yesterday protested that British Labour movement will not now turn its back on Polish people, adds the "Telegraph," he spoke not for British Labour alone, but for the whole British nation.

DEMOCRACIES WILL FIGHT TO LAST

Allies Undaunted At Threat Of "Secret Weapon"

LONDON: Sept. 20.

Not even the sinister threat of "the secret weapon" induces the British Press to treat Hitler's speech otherwise than as a twice-told tale, which many newspapers regard as scarcely worth answering.

The "Times" says that the speech calls for a practical and not argumentative reply. It is enough that powerful and determined nations have taken up arms to see justice is done and treacherous and brutal aggression is frustrated and they will not lay them aside until this elementary duty to civilisation is accomplished.

They certainly will not be discouraged or diverted by the desire of a criminal (manifest in Hitler's speech) to escape the consequences of his crime.

ANOTHER MECHANICAL EXERCISE

Herr Hitler's speech in Danzig, adds "The Times," was another mechanical exercise in a too well established technique. Some of reads like a rehash of "Mein Kampf" with its gibes at "the so-called Polish State," its affirmation of German racial superiority and its stale and obsolete complaints against the treaty of Versailles. The accusations of barbarity, which he levels against the Poles, as he levelled them last year against another "inferior" race, can only provoke the comment that larger serpents are in the habit of covering their victims with slime before they devour them. How remarkable it is that the Poles like the Czechs began a campaign of "atrocities" just when it suited the German book. More important than these utterances is his travesty only possible in a State, where the Press is no more than the megaphone of a dictator, of events that immediately preceded the irruption of his forces into Poland.

They Will Fight

The "Daily Telegraph" detects one sign of grace in a characteristic harangue, namely, uneasy consciousness that his attack on Poland was badly in need of justification. As to the threatened secret weapon it says those who are at war with Germany reckon on frightfulness. They will not be dismayed now any more than twenty odd years ago and will not be turned aside from their aim of proving that aggression does not pay and the vindication of good faith in international dealings.

The "Daily Express" says that there was a secret weapon in every war. Last time it was big bertha and that fortified the fighting spirit of Paris. Britain and France will answer him—in appropriate language.

'HITLER UNABLE TO HIDE HIS FEAR'

PARIS, September 20.

The French Press commenting on Herr Hitler's speech comes to the conclusion that Herr Hitler is unable to hide his fear.

"Le Journal" asks: "What does this mean if not that this man, who provoked war expecting it to be short and sweet, is now haunted by the fear of an exhausting struggle. Now he cannot hide his fear".

"Pertinax" writing in "L'Ordre" says: "It is possible in the near future in order to achieve his purpose Herr Hitler may resort to a demarche to some neutral country.

"Le Petit Parisien" says Herr Hitler's speech is marked by gloomy fatalism.—Reuter.

CANADA'S PROGRAMME

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.

Canada's immediate programme for co-operation with Britain in addition to an expeditionary force includes the doubling of naval personnel, an intensified scheme of air force training and the construction of a large number of anti-submarine craft.—Reuter.

Hitler's Threat Of "Secret Weapon"

Herr Hitler in the course of his speech at Danzig asserted that England had already started the war against women and children by means of her Navy.

He hinted at a German military secret when he said: "A moment may come when we shall use a weapon not yet known and with which we could not ourselves be attacked."

He hoped that they might not be forced to use this means, and he hoped that nobody would then complain in the name of humanity.

NAZI CANARD EXPOSED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A recent German communique asserted that British Government had addressed notes to neutral Government especially to those of Oslo Group showing determination to ride roughshod over the latter's vital interests and rights as neutrals.

It was alleged that the British notes put forward a number of demand and stated that non-compliance on the part of neutral Governments would be regarded as breach of neutrality.

These allegations have now been categorically denied by the Danish, Swedish, Norway and Finnish Governments who have issued a statement that no such note has been received from Britain by any of these Governments.—B. O. W.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS?

LONDON: Sept. 20.

The German Freedom Station announcer declared in broadcast that over a thousand Nazi members and 60 sub-leaders had been executed for sabotage and anti-war activities since the war began.

The broadcast urged Germans to get rid of the "criminal regime" and sabotage production of arms and help the fight for freedom and peace. The broadcast ended with an appeal to Austrian Catholics to defend their faith against the Nazi regime and help the fight for a free Austria.—Reuter.

£1,000,000 FOR FREE FOODSTUFFS

Johannesburg Mayor's Scheme For War Resistance

JOHANNESBURG: Sept. 20.

The Mayor of Johannesburg has launched a national scheme to raise at least 1,000,000 sterling to purchase surplus South African foodstuffs and deliver them free to the democratic countries at war.—Reuter.

OTTAWA TO ORGANISE 2 DIVISIONS

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.

The Government has announced that two divisions will be organised for use as an expeditionary force, if and when needed.—Reuter.

MODERNISING INDIA'S DEFENCE FORCES

British Govt. To Contribute 75 P. C. Of Costs

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The decision of the Imperial Government to make a grant of over £25,000,000 towards modernisation of India's Defence forces has been received very favourably by all sections of opinions in India.

The grant is a sequel to the findings of the Expert Committee of which Lord Chatfield was the Chairman.

The Committee, working on material, made available to them in India, estimated a total net capital cost of modernising India's Defence forces at something over £34,000,000. The Committee, as well as the British Government, realised that the funds required to meet this heavy expenditure could not be found out of resources available in India. It was, therefore, decided that three quarters of the fund needed would be provided as free gift while one quarter would be by way of loan. The interest on loan portion is entirely remitted for the first five years. —B.O.W.

HARD TIMES FOR GERMAN WORKERS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Messages from Berlin say that the number of working hours is being continuously increased. Juveniles are asked to work 16 hours a day, women 10 hours, and children also 10 hours with intervals of schooling.

A timber merchant has been sent to prison for closing his shop.

A restaurant keeper has been convicted because he offered more meat to his customers.—Reuter.

HITLER'S DOUBLE-DEALING

LONDON: Sept. 19.

A Ministry of Information communique states, "Hitler's speech is full of gross mis-statements. It is surprising that a man of his responsible position should venture to convict himself so palpably out of his own mouth."

The communique draws extensively on passages from Hitler's speeches which are in contrast with his to-day's utterance.

For example, to-day, Hitler referred to Pilsudski as a man of energy and action who with Hitler put aside the Versailles Treaty but lately the German minority had been barbarously ill-treated while world remained dumb.

The communique states that world remained dumb for the good reason that from the time of Pilsudski's death until this spring Hitler had represented his relations with Poland as excellent.

The communique adds that Poland recently had before her eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances by the German Government at Munich. "That Germany has no further territorial ambitions in Europe" was the undertaking which has been broken too frequently and too often, it says. The communique compares "what Hitler tells us of Russia with what he told us when it was Herr von Ribbentrop's mission to persuade Britain of the Russian peril."

The communique concludes that there is no question of Britain waging war on German women and children. The German Government have already declared that there are ample stocks of food in Germany but restriction on the import of raw materials is not a measure of which the German Government can legitimately complain.

Finally Hitler's account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of the war is a travesty of facts. He was determined on war and hoped to the last that Britain would not fulfil her obligations to Poland. It was only two days after the invasion of Poland when no reply was received to the British communication that the ultimatum was addressed to the German Government.

In the Reichstag on 21st May 1935 Hitler said that he recognised Poland as the home of a great patriotic nation with the understanding and cordial friendship of candid nationalists. In the Reichstag on 20th Feb. he said that German relations with Poland were not only characterised by a detente but in the preceding year had resulted in more friendly drawing together and he described the League High Commissioner in Danzig as a man of personality.

He declared that the most dangerous place for the peace of Europe (Danzig) had entirely lost its menacing significance. At Sports Palast on 26th Sept. 1938 Hitler said that in the preceding year it had been possible to get an agreement with Poland which to begin with excluded the danger of a clash for ten years.

BOLSHEVISM CONDEMNED

In the Reichstag on 30th of January 1937 Hitler in a thoroughgoing condemnation of Bolshevism as a poisonous bacillus requested German workers to avoid all contacts and relations with these international parasites. At Nuremberg on 14th September 1937 Hitler declared "To refuse to collaborate with such elements does not mean to isolate oneself but to secure oneself". As late as 20th February 1938 Hitler in the Reichstag averred "There is one state with which we do not want to have close relationships namely the Soviet Russia."—Reuter.

ARREST OF JEW-BAITER, J. STREICHER

Saved From Gallows Through Hitler's Intervention?

LONDON: Sept. 20.

The German Freedom Station broadcasting to-night told the story of the reported arrest of the Jew-Baiter, Julius Streicher. It said that he was arrested after a quarrel with a Reichswehr General and was only saved from execution by Hitler's personal intervention.—Reuter.

GERMAN THREAT TO BRITAIN

Hands Off Nazi Trade With Neutral Nations

The Belgian Press has reproduced the following bulletin issued by "Deutsche Nachrichten Buro":—

"Great Britain is mistaken if she thinks that Germany is disposed to allow her communication with neutral States be cut by British guns. We must warn these States not to submit to Britain. This warning is especially addressed to Oslo States, which will meet at Copenhagen on September 18. Germany desires to leave neutrals outside the present conflict. This desire must not, however, be considered as weakness as Germany is not disposed to allow least deviation from neutrality, even if it is question of yielding to force."

This, it will be seen, contains direct threat to neutral States to force them to conform to Germany's own ideas of neutral conduct.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

British Government's attitude towards the question of trade with neutrals has been made clear in a statement issued by the Ministry of Information on the morning of September 19. If that attitude has produced this violent reaction in Germany it is clearly because she notoriously depends to large extent on Scandinavian States for war materials and wishes to force them to continue to supply her with these, though in International Law no neutral State is under any obligation to supply anything to belligerents unless she feels so disposed.

LWOW GOVERNOR'S SUICIDE

BUDAPEST, Sept. 20.

It is reported have that M. Alfred Bibju, Governor of Lwow, took his own life in a hotel at Munkach. He bequeathed his car to his chauffeur and a sum of money to be divided between the Refugee Fund and a friend.—Reuter.

Under the auspices of the Gwalior Rajya Kisan Sabha, a Pargana Kisan Conference will be held on 24th September, at Khachraud, District Ujjain, under the presidentship of Comrade Kanhaiya Lal Manana. Sjt. V. V. Ayachit will inaugurate it.

Submarine Which Torpedoed "Courageous" Also Sunk

Five Depth-Charges Do It: Eye-Witness' Stories

LONDON, Sept. 20.

That the submarine which sank "The Courageous" was blown out in water by depth charges and then sank is revealed by stories by survivors who reached their homes to-day. They told of the heroism, fortitude and cool cheerfulness with which men behaved as the vessel went rapidly to the bottom.

They told of a badly burned stoker, whose first words were: "WHAT ABOUT THE LADS DOWN BELOW," of men calmly counting money and throwing away heavy coppers before tucking the rest safely away and diving overboard, of a petty officer on board the destroyer, who dived ten times into the sea to rescue the exhausted men.

A 15-year-old Bugler of the Royal Marines said: "I SAW THE SUBMARINE BLOWN UP; THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. THE DESTROYER DROPPED FIVE DEPTH-CHARGES. I SAW THE CONNING TOWER BLOWN ONE WAY AND THE STERN WENT ANOTHER WAY. A LOT OF OIL SHOT UP OUT OF THE WATER. WE ALL CHEERED."

GERMAN SUBMARINE DAMAGED

Seeks Asylum In Iceland Harbour: Commander's Decision

COPENHAGEN, September 20.

"A German submarine is reported to have limped, badly injured, into Reykjavik harbour, Iceland."

A telegram from Reykjavik says:—

The German submarine which entered the port here reported that three crew were "injured in rough sea" and one, it was feared, was fatally injured.

Government informed the German Consul that the injured men would be taken to hospital on the condition that they would be interned until the end of the war.

Hearing this the German commander sent ashore the man who is not expected to live, whereafter the submarine left.—Reuter.

"COURAGEOUS" DISASTER

578 Dead?—72 Officers And 610 Ratings Survive

LONDON: Sept. 20.

The Admiralty has published further lists of the survivors of the "Courageous." Issuing the fifth list the Admiralty states that it deeply regrets to announce that it must be regarded as the final list of survivors.

The total survivors are 72 officers and 610 ratings, leaving 578 unaccounted for.—Reuter.

Ministry Of Information On Attempts To Prevent Attack Of Enemy Ships

LONDON, September 20.

A Ministry of Information statement reports: "Since the war broke out ceaseless watch has been kept by squadrons of the Coastal Command in closest co-operation with the Royal Navy to prevent attacks on British shipping by enemy vessels.

When the full story can be told it will be a stirring tale but for the present much must remain secret. While the majority of squadrons engaged are regular units some are Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons. Towards the close of the last war land planes and seaplanes co-operated with the Navy in destroying the submarine menace, in watching and reporting movements of the German Fleet and in tackling the problem of disguised merchant raiders.

The great technical development of air-craft since 1918 has enabled all set-going aircraft whether flying boats or land planes, to render greater service and play even more important part in sea warfare than they did 21 years ago.

The aircraft are larger, their speed is much higher, their duration of flight has been multiplied several times and finally they are much more powerfully equipped both for attack and defence. From high aloft eyes of trained pilots and observers look over great stretches of the North Sea and the Atlantic seeking the enemy that preys on our merchant shipping."—B.O.W.

MEXICO WANTS TO BUY GERMAN SHIPS

MEXICO, Sept. 20

Mexico is reported to be negotiating the purchase of a number of German tankers and other vessels taking refuge in Mexican waters. At least seven German ships are here including two 10,000 ton tankers.

It is believed that Germany owes Mexico nearly three million dollars after the recent barter and cash deals.—Reuter.

ITALIANS TO "WAIT AND SEE"

ROME, Sept. 20.

Herr Hitler's speech is treated with the utmost reserve in Italy. Expectations of a peace move and a chance of an early end of the war, which have been cherished by the Italians have been disappointed. The public while most anxious to keep out of the conflict is advocating an attitude of "wait and see".

The atmosphere is fraught with uncertainties seen against the background of German-Russian strength.—Reuter.

Americans Stranded In Scandinavian Countries

LONDON, September 20.

One thousand five hundred Americans are reported to be stranded in Scandinavian countries, waiting for a ship to take them home.—Reuter.

Franco Postpones Rome Visit

ROME, September 20.

The visit of Gen. Franco to Rome has been postponed indefinitely.—Reuter.

IRISH SEAMEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED

LONDON: Sept. 20.

The dispute of the Irish Milship seamen has been settled and all vessels sail under the Red Ensign.

They Are Not Enemy Firms

Siemens Brothers and Company, Limited have issued a statement that Siemens named in the list of the Ministry of Trade, are branches of Siemens and Halske and Siemens Shuckert Werke, Berlin, and are not Siemens Brothers, which are a British-owned firm.

The General Electric Company, Limited also state that the Osram Companies mentioned in the list are subsidiaries of the Osram Company in Berlin and are not connected with G.E.C.—Reuter.

GERMAN BARONESS REFUSED PASSAGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

BARONESS RUTH OPENHEIM, WIFE OF A WEALTHY GERMAN BANKER, KATHERINA WEBER, A DOMESTIC SERVANT KURT-MULLER AND 27 OTHERS WERE REMOVED FROM THE ITALIAN LINER "REX" BEFORE SHE SAILED FOR EUROPE TO-DAY ON THE ORDERS OF THE ITALIAN LINE'S HEAD OFFICE IN GENOA DENYING PASSAGE TO PERSONS WITH GERMAN OR CZECHOSLOVAK PASSPORTS.—REUTER

BIG BATTLE OF EXTERMINATION

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

One of the biggest battles of extermination of all time is taking place on the curve of the Vistula near Kutno, west of Warsaw, says a Communique.

The number of prisoners taken in this area alone is 105,000. The Communique gives a hint as to the line of demarcation agreed upon between Germany and the Soviet.

It says: "Our troops which advanced to a line running from Lwow to Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok in pursuit of the enemy will, after destroying them everywhere, retire according to plan to a line finally laid down by the Russian and German Governments.—Reuter.

TRAIN COLLISION AT LYALPUR

MULTAN, Sept. 20.

A passenger train, 443 Up, according to the Divisional Superintendent of the North Western Railway, collided with the rake of a goods train and engine at Lyalpur at 3 o'clock to-day. Nobody was injured except the fireman of the passenger train.—United Press.

The total mortality in Baroda during the week ended 16-9-39 was 78, 2 more than the last week; and the death rate registered was 37.1 on the census population of 1931.

MUTT AND JEFF—If the Cop Swallows This One He's a Pip! By BUD FISHER

GOSH, JUST WHEN I'M LATE FOR THE PICNIC I HAVE TO BE TIED UP IN TRAFFIC!
BEEP! BEEP!
HEY, MURPH, I'M LATE! HOW ABOUT DIRECTING TRAFFIC?
HONK HONK
HE CAN'T! HE JUST SWALLOWED HIS WHISTLE!
THAT'S THE THIRD WHISTLE THAT COP SWALLOWED THIS YEAR!
HERE, MURPH!
8-12

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY

Rs. 45 Dividend Declared On Ordinary Share Free Of Income Tax

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office on Wednesday evening when Mr. J. R. D. Tata, presided.

The Annual Report and Audited statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1939, were approved and adopted.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting said:—

The Annual Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1939 have now been in your hands for the prescribed period and, with your permission, I shall take them as read

Power sales during the year amounted to 184,928,079 units as compared with 180,000,000 units in the preceding year. The new Reciprocal Agreement between the three Hydro-Electric Companies now provides for the allocation of sales up to the maximum capacity of the three Companies operating as a single system. For this reason, the sales of your Company this year are in excess of the former rated capacity which was established on the basis of your Company operating independently as a single unit.

DECREASE IN PROFIT.

Total gross revenue amounted to Rs. 50,46,436 representing a decrease of Rs. 1,15,176 or 2.23 per cent. over the preceding year. Net profit amounted to Rs. 21,15,617, a decrease of Rs. 1,96,636 or 8.5 per cent. s compared with the preceding year.

Your Directors considered it desirable to purchase for cancellation the Company's 6 per cent. debentures (1941-45) to the extent of Rs. 9,21,000 face value. The premium paid in respect of the purchase of these debentures was Rs. 48,898-2-0 and this amount has been written off from the Profit and Loss Account.

REDUCED RATES.

As stated in the report, reduced rates were made available to Distributing Licensees with effect from 1st April, 1939. Effective from 1st August, 1939, a new reduced rate was offered to our textile consumers. For the three Hydro-Electric Companies, the new tariff involves a reduction of more than Rs. 3 lakhs per annum based on operations during the past year. While on the subject of rates for power supply, I think I should mention to you two important factors which govern the design of our rates. One is the cost to the Company to supply; the other is the question of competition with independent prime movers and we must make certain, as we do, that our rates are competitive. I feel sure that our consumers will appreciate the fact that there is to be no increase in the cost of power furnished by the Hydro-Electric Companies during this war period, when prices are rising in all directions.

With the commencement of war, adequate precautions were taken for the protection of your Company's property.

Since the publication of the report, there has been heavy rainfall over the catchment area, and the lake has been full and overflowing since August 26th.

CONTRACT WITH RAILWAYS.

Two years ago, your Chairman advised you that the Contract with the G. I. P. Railway expires on February 3rd, 1940, and that the B. B. & C. I. Railway contract expires on December 31st, 1942. Details of the new agreement, which becomes effective after the expiration of the present contracts, have been settled with the Railway Authorities and it is expected to have the formal contract signed within the next few months. You are already aware of the fact that renewal of the Railway contracts have been on the basis of much lower rates than those now prevailing.

You will note that we have this year included in the report a record of the return to the Ordinary Shareholders on their investment since the inception of the Company and that up to 30th June 1938 the average return amounted to 4.27 per cent.

Your Directors are recommending the usual final dividend of Rs. 45/ (free of income-tax) on Ordinary Shares, making a total of 7½ per cent. (free of income-tax) for the year.

I now beg to move that the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1939 be approved and adopted.

Govt. & Cotton Price Control

Proposals Not Yet Formulated; No Conference With Businessmen

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Important commercial organisations in the city, it is understood, have communicated their views to the Government of Bombay on the question of the advisability or otherwise of controlling speculation in forward rates of cotton in view of war.

The Indian Merchants Chamber which was one of the bodies to be consulted by the Government deputed three of its representatives to meet the Finance Minister of Bombay and discuss the question. They seem to have communicated the trend of the discussion to the Chamber. The views of the Chamber will be placed before the Government to-day.

The Government will come to a decision only after considering the question in detail as to its repercussions on the business.

Enquiries in authoritative circles show that no proposals have been formulated as yet. Neither will there be a conference between the Finance Minister and representatives of commercial organisations to be convened shortly as suggested in a certain section of the press.

KARACHI TRADE STATISTICS

KARACHI, Sept. 18

According to the statistics supplied by the Collector of Customs, the total value of the foreign import trade of the port of Karachi for August 1939, amounted to Rs. 1.54 crores, an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs and that of the export trade to Rs. 1.10 crores, a decrease of Rs. 29 lakhs, as compared with the figures for August 1938. The progressive totals for the five months ending August 1939 show an increase of Rs. 76 lakhs or 12 per cent. under imports but a decrease of Rs. 59 lakhs or 7 per cent. under exports.

The increase under metals and ores during the months was most noticeable in arrivals from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Hungary, U.S.A. and Czechoslovakia.

Increased imports of aircraft and parts thereof from the United Kingdom and motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries from the U.S.A. accounted for the improvement under vehicles.—United Press.

DOHAD TO CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of the Dohad-Freelandgunj Town Congress Committee, Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya presiding it was resolved to observe Gandhi Jayanti and a suitable programme was drawn up for popularizing Congress programme.

The Committee also drew the attention of the Bombay Government to excessive profiteering and suggested fixing a maximum of 6-1/4 per cent. profit on the prices of 1st September.

Bihar Government's Beneficent Schemes

The Director of Information, Bihar Government, Patna, writes:

A number of beneficent schemes, including those connected with the rehabilitation of the co-operative movement, rural development, basic education, the evolution of Hindustani as a common language, educational re-organisation, the collection of basic materials for a comprehensive study of Indian social and cultural history, the intensification of research work on sugarcane cultivation, survey and investigation in connection with Dehri-Sasaram electrification scheme and the improvement and development of the important cottage industry of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, figure in the first supplementary statement of expenditure for 1939-40 presented to the Bihar Assembly on the 18th September, the opening day of the session, by the Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister.

Adult Education In Hissar

(From A Correspondent.)

HISSAR, (By Mail.)

Under the supervision of Gram Seva Mandal Hissar, 19 Hindi schools are running with the help Seth Ram Kishan Das Dalmia in the villages of Bhiwani Tehsil.

In these villages Adult education will also be given according to U. P. and Behar Provincial scheme.

Teachers of these schools will get training for a fortnight in the building of Middle School Satrod Khurd.

United India Must Speak As Free Nation

JAWAHAR'S CALL TO CONGRESSMEN FOR UNITY AND DISCIPLINE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following message to Congressmen and Congress Committes in U.P.:—

"I hastened back from far China to be with you in this time of trial and to share with you burdens and responsibilities of the hour. We shall shoulder them together as we have done in the past not in a spirit of opportunism but with faith in our cause and holding to ideals that guided us throughout these years. The future may be more difficult than the past. We shall face it with courage and confidence and play our part in shaping a free world and a Free India. The Working Committee has given a lead not only to India but also other peoples in the world. We must abide by this lead in letter and spirit and not say or do anything which goes counter to it.

NEED OF DISCIPLINE

"Discipline is always necessary in a fighting organisation such as ours. To-day it is of paramount importance and it is folly for individual Congressman to break this discipline and go along their individual paths. It is expected, therefore, all Congress Committees and Congressmen will abide by this discipline of the Congress and act within its direction. Our immediate duty is to put our organisation in district, city, town and Mandal in proper trim for disciplined act wherever this is required of us. We must forget our election contests and concentrate on organisation. It is possible that as events develop normal election procedure may become difficult. Elections have little importance for us while crises confront us.

SHUN UNDIGNIFIED LANGUAGE

"Some Congressmen in the Province have been using loose and undignified language, not in keeping with Congress policy or tradition. I trust this will stop. The Congress is a great and powerful organisation, powerful because it received confidence and affection of our people. It does not speak in tones of helpless anger but with dignity, which is a true measure of strength. It speaks as a free nation should speak, so also must we, who are of Congress, speak and act if we are to discharge worthily the responsibility that is ours."—A.P.

FOR DEFENCE OF WORLD FREEDOM

Why England Entered On War: Indore Premier's Plea For India's Support

INDORE, Sept. 19.

A reference has been made to the outbreak of war in Europe by Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister of Indore, in the course of his speech last evening at the conference of the Revenue Officers of the Holkar State. "England," he said, "following her traditional policy of international peace and justice did her level best to avert this war bu when she found that Germany was bent upon ruthless aggression against the smaller and weaker nations and was out for world domination, she had to take the sword for the defence of world freedom and justice. England has not entered this war for any selfish gains. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of India and Indians, irrespective of caste, creed and religion to stand by England and make every sacrifice, for the cause for which she has entered war."

Continuing the Prime Minister said: "This is not a war from which India can remain unaffected. Our safety and prosperity depends entirely on the safety and strength of the British Empire and it is, therefore, our patriotic duty to give our wholehearted and unstinted support to British Government. I would request you to bring home to the people in your respective charge what their duty is towards their Ruler and towards the King-Emperor and mobilise public opinion in support of this cause."

Referring to the agenda of the conference the Prime Minister said "that all Government officers must realise that their principal duty was to serve the people and improve their economic condition. This applied more particularly to the Revenue Officers who had to come in close contact with the ryot."—United Press.

BUILDING WARDENS & A. R. PRECAUTIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

The duties of Building Wardens in the case of a raid and bombs dropping on any particular building in Bombay were explained in detail by Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley at the Rotary Club meeting today in the course of his talk on A.R.P. Building wardens must see, he said that every floor of his building was organized and by means of rehearsals he would see that every single person knew where to go and what his job was. Some would be told off as messengers, some as fire extinguishers, some as gas experts and some as look-out men and so on.

Medicos & A. R. P. Training

Medical men and nurses who have volunteered their services for A.R.P. Work and Training are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Principal of the Grant Medical College and the Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital for particulars of training.

The next course at the Grant Medical College will start on September 25 and at the K.E.M. Hospital on a very early date.

The A.R.P. Officer requests that medical men and nurses should communicate direct with these two Hospitals in order to avoid waste of time.

CHANGES IN MARATHA KINGDOM

Rao Bahadur Sardesai On Glory Of "That Golden Age"

(From A Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Sept. 17.

The first discourse in connection with the celebration of Ganesh festival was delivered last evening by Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai in the Durbar Hall of the Jai Vilas Palace on the changes in the Maratha Kingdom.

The dawn of Maratha history dates from the rise of Shivaji, whose valour and foresight earned for the Hindus a kingdom and a glory that live to perpetuate the memory of that golden age.

The great Generals, Scindias, Holkars and Pawars and others invaded the northern India and carved out principalities of their own. Of all these the Scindias proved to be more farsighted and able. Beginning from Maharaj Ranoji Scindia downward each king added glory and power to the line. Maharaja Mahadji Scindia, the greatest soldier-statesman of the 18th Century, laid a solid foundation on which a progressive kingdom was built up. He was succeeded by kings who not only preserved what had been bequeathed by their forefathers but consolidated them.

Rao Bahadur Sardesai concluded his speech by paying rich tributes to the different lines of Maratha rulers, who he said, are today keeping the Bhagwa flag flying. He further paid glowing tributes to the present ruler of Gwalior, who in the words of the speaker was a great patron of history and literature.

AHMEDNAGAR MUSLIMS SUPPORT BRITAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept 19

At a public meeting of Muslims held here recently under the presidentship of Mr. Ismail, a member of the Municipal Council, a resolution was passed offering the support of Ahmednagar Muslims to British Government and their allies in the present war.

Junagad's Quota For War Fund

The Director of the Junagad State Information Bureau wires:—

The Nawab of Junagad has wired to His Excellency the Crown Representative at Delhi contributing a sum of Rs. 250,000 as the first instalment towards war contribution with a further assurance of lending all possible help from him personally and his State in every possible manner.

Nadiad Municipal Sweepers' Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 17.

The Nadiad Municipality is considering the proposal for giving permanent service rights to Municipal Sweepers.

Mr. C. C. Narkhi, the ex-Secretary of the District Harijan Sangh is carrying on negotiations on behalf of the sweepers with the Chief Officer of the Municipality.

A fairly complete map of subsoil water levels has been prepared by the Survey of India for all the alluvial areas of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Cutch. Data however are still scanty in parts. Further details are being collected.

BUILDING WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Demand For Wage Increase And Holidays With Pay

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

For the first time in the history of Bombay, the city building workers, the most backward and disorganised section of the working class, numbering over 60,000, assembled in their thousands yesterday evening at the Northbrook Garden at a Conference to determine the steps to be taken for the amelioration of their lamentable condition.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Bombay Building Workers' Union which has been working hard for the last few years to bring about an awakening among the building workers.

It was presided over by the well-known Kisan leader Mr. Jalal Uddin Bukhari. Prominent among those present were Messrs. D. S. Vaidya, Lalji Pandse, Mahmmad Shaheed and More.

The meeting then passed resolutions which demanded:—

Fixing working hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour of recess; one holiday every week; fifteen days' leave with pay per year; payment of wages before 10th of every month.

Licence for contractors employing workers; security from contractors amounting to Rs. 3,000 which was to be submitted to Governments and which was to be paid to workers when unpaid by the employer. No dismissal of workers without reasonable cause.

(II) The conference resolved to enrol at least 5,000 new members in the course of coming 2 months and prepare for an early struggle for the realisaton of their demands.

The meeting was terminated after the T.U.C. resolution calling upon all its subconstituencies and other anti-imperialist bodies to organise a one day strike on October 2 as India's protest against the war.

WHY ABOLISH HINDI AND URDU?

Prof. Jha Criticises Hindustani

GWALIOR, Sept. 19.

That if India has to have a common national language, it could be only that which was predominantly Sanskritic was the view put forward by Prof. Amarnath Jha in a speech on "Hindi, Urdu and Hindusthani" delivered at the Jai Vilas Palace, His Highness also being present.

Talking of Hindusthani he said that the most comic of all was the attempt now being made to invent a monster that was bad Hindi, worse Urdu and good nothing. He deprecated the attempt to abolish Urdu and Hindi in an attempt to invent a new language.—United Press.

Ramgarh's Welcome To Bajaj

RAMGARH, (Jaipur), Sept. 19

A warm reception was accorded to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on his arrival here today. He was seated in a chariot which was taken in a huge procession through the streets of the town. The procession terminated in front of the residence of Mr. Surajmalji Ruiya where Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will stay for the day.

He was busy throughout the day, giving interviews to people. He will address a public meeting this evening.—United Press.

FEVER

The biggest danger in fevers is the poisons which destroy nerve and muscle tissues. That's why you feel shaky and exhausted.

To get new strength you must re-build these wasted tissues, but your stomach is so weak you can't digest ordinary foods.

Doctors, throughout India, have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate. What's more, Horlicks immediately stops this wasting away of your tissues and gives your whole body new strength. Convalescence is shortened.

In an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and vitality.

Buy Horlicks today,—available everywhere.

Chronic COUGHS Soon CURED

THAT irritating cough makes your throat sore and painful. It inflames the delicate air tubes and often results in serious consequences. Therefore, be sure to take Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets at the first sign of trouble.

Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences, which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Peps thus give your throat and air passages an antiseptic, germ-killing bath. They relieve all soreness and chest tightness and stop the worst cough or cold.

To preserve the concentrated essences which Peps contain, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

Take PEPS Breatheable Tablets

1553

Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

● A little Brylcreem in the morning keeps your hair neat and well-groomed for the rest of the day. Brylcreem's pure emulsified mineral oils are the finest tonic for the hair roots, too; encouraging strong, thick growth. Brylcreem is untouched by hand in manufacture. Try Brylcreem. You'll like it! From all chemists and leading dealers everywhere.

BRYLCREEM
THE PERFECT HAIR DRESSING

PROHIBITION UNEMPLOYED

Time-Limit For Applications

The Public Relations Officer, writes:—

In pursuance of the Press Note issued by Government on 26th July 1939, for rendering assistance to those who have been thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of Prohibition in Bombay City and Suburbs, 539 forms of applications were issued so far to those who produced evidence to show that they were affected by Prohibition. Out of these 460 applications have been registered for employment. Very few Parsis have applied to the Employment Officer. Government is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by continuing the appointment of the Employment Officer for an indefinite period, unless the persons affected desire employment or relief. Government has accordingly directed that no application for relief, or for employment, will receive consideration at the hands of Government unless it is received by the Employment Officer by the 10th of October at the latest

Prohibition Unemployment

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A. writes:—

In a Press statement by the Employment Officer to provide work for victims of Prohibition, it is stated that 'in the various hotels in the city, about a thousand persons can easily be absorbed.'

Some days ago, I sent to the Employment Officer an intelligent and industrious Bhandari youth, who was making a decent earning in a toddy shop; he was offered through the Employment Officer in a Hindu restaurant Rs. 3 per month, he was to be on duty on all hours, when he is awake, with extra work, without any extra wages, on holidays.

If that is the relief that the Employment Officer could give to these unfortunate [illegible] sooner the department is closed the better. Perhaps, he is not aware of the standard of wages and living, for which Congress has been fighting for years. Whilst serving under the Congress Government, he ought to make an effort to maintain that high standard, and not to help the employers to exploit, the already victimised labour, by offering a miserable pittance of Rs. 3 a month, whilst extorting brutal work. Perhaps the Minister is too busy to look into such details.

No wonder, so few have applied [illegible]

SPECIAL TECHNICAL STAFF FOR P.W.D.

For Bombay Govt.'s Village Water Supply Scheme

The Public Relations Officer, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has decided to carry out a programme of village water supply which will provide adequate drinking water in all villages in the Province by June 1941.

The task of investigation and survey regarding the schemes to be set on foot will begin immediately throughout the Presidency.

In the meanwhile, the District Village Water Supply Committees and the District Local Boards are being requested to submit to Government their various projects for scrutiny and consideration.

Backward Class Hostels

The P.R.O. writes:—

Bombay Government are subsidising a number of Backward Class Hostels in this Province They wish to make it clear that Backward Class Hostels in this province receiving Government subsidy are not meant exclusively for Scheduled Class students but are open to students of the Backward Class, viz., the Scheduled Classes, the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP

Brighter Sentiment On London Stock Exchange

CROSS RATE RULES STEADY

Walt Street Opens Firm

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton displayed some improvement following better Liverpool and Bombay advices. The steadier tendency in sterling-dollar movement and the possibility of delay in crop movement were the factors that helped the upward swing.

In the Bombay market Broach touched 214 but the rise attracted profit-taking and liquidation.

London Silver was steady. Opening rates were higher by 1/16d. than the overnight quotations.

Local commodities were slightly more active.

Somewhat brighter sentiment was the future of London Stock Exchange.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept 20

Previous closing	8.94
To-day's opening	8.98
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	9.02
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept 20

Previous closing	5.90
To-day's opening	5.93
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	5.93
Difference	+.03
Broach A/M Expectation	Rs. 210

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 20

The New York cotton exhibited decidedly improved sentiment to-day following the steadiness of Liverpool while steadier sterling tendency and the possibility of delay in crop movement owing to showery conditions were also helpful factors.

The trading in October began at 8.98 i.e. four points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and increased trade and local support with strength of Bombay market inducing further local and speculative support. October advanced to 9.09.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept 20

Locally, Broach April/May delivery opened at Rs. 214 but receded to Rs. 210 on profit-taking. The market closed steady at Rs. 211.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 20

Following were the opening ranges in New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.87/8.86) 8.98/8.98
December (8.68/8.68) 8.79/8.78
January (8.56/8.55) 8.54/8.54

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 20

American October (5.89) 5.92
American December (5.75) 5.79
Giza October (7.68) 7.67
Giza December (7.67) 7.65

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept 20

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (unquoted) unquoted
Dundee September £25 3/4 (Fixed Max.)
Lightning September £23 (Fixed Max).

RUBBER

Spot (9 3/4 paid and value) 9 3/4 paid and value
Forward October December (9 7/8 paid and value) 9 7/8 paid and value

METALS

Tin (£229 buyers £229 1/4 sellers. Easy) £229 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers. Firm) unquoted
Copper (£52 to 53 1/2) unquoted
Iron (£102) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 20

Previous closing	3.91 3/8
To-day's opening	3.91
At the time of New York cotton closing	3.91

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 20

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 20

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 20

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.18 1/2) 13.18 1/2
New York on Bombay (28.75) 30.25
London on Milan (74.12) 76.25
London on Shanghai (0-4 nominal) 0-4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent) 3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent
4 months (4 1/2 per cent) 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months (5 per cent) 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0
Silver 23 1/2d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Sept 20

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "Small speculative buying. Market quiet but steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 20

Spot	(23 7/16d) 23 1/2d+1/16
Forward	(23 1/4d) 23 5/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 20

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Sept 20

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 0
Wheat May	4 0 0
Linseed May	6 5 6
Groundnuts February	37 6 0
Castorseeds September	38 4 0
Castorseeds May	39 6 0
Cottonseeds September	35 0 0
Cottonseeds January	24 3 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept 20

SILVER

Silver ready	61 0 0
Silver Bhadrapad	closed
Silver Asho	closed

GOLD

Gold ready	41 2 0
Gold Bhadrapad	closed
Gold Asho	closed
Sovereign	26 5 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 20

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 52 3/8) dol 54 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/4) dol 35
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 74) dol 79 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 1/2) unquoted

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 20

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £79 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 20

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104) £104
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-63 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£96) £96

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£62 1/4) £62 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£87 1/2) £87 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102) £102

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (8-9) 16-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (43-9) 45-0
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4
Elec Music Industry (7-0) 7-6
Princhin Johnson (19-5) 18-9
Imperial Chemical (26-3) 26-7 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 51-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£16) £15
Dunlop Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Unilever Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Ford Motors (14-6) 15-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44) £43
British American Tobacco Ordinary (80-0) 81-3
Carreas 'A' (£5-0) £5-0
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (100) 102-6
P and O Def (20-9) 19-9
Distillers (80-9) 81-0
Bredfords Dye (4-0) 4-7 1/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-6) 25-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-9) 3-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15) 14-9
Inter Nickels (dol 50) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-0) 15-0
Donaro Tea (26-3) 26-3
Empire of India (20) 19-4 1/2

JUTES

Barnagore (£12) £12

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gule Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-3) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£11) £11
East Rand Proprietors (45) 45
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (63-1 1/2) 64-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (88-9) 90-0
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (22-6) 22-6
Union Corporation (£6 3/16) £6 3/16

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-9
Anglo Persian (66-3) 66-3
Burma Oil (66-3) 67-6
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£39) £40

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£23 1/4) £22 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11) £10 3/4
London North Eastern Def. (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
London Southern Def. (£9) £8 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£107) £108
London Transport 'C' (£66 1/2) £66 1/2

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Sept 20

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs. 96 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	95 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th per candy	96 0 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	98 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	102 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt.	13 12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	15 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	17 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	19 0 0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise After Recent Setbacks

CALCUTTA, Sept 20

Jutes: A better feeling was again in evidence in this counter to-day and almost all speculative as well as investing issues recorded sharp advances over their last closing figures, and a fair turnover resulted. Coals: These also exhibited slightly better movement but business was somewhat restricted. Teas: Practically neglected. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues again displayed better movement and share values in almost all instances recorded sharp advances over their recent setbacks. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1951-54 88/8; 3 per cent Government paper 69/4 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 83/4; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1945/55 105 small odd lot; 3 per cent U P loan 1961/66 85/2 small odd lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 101/2.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1306/8; do conty 316; Reserve 96.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 4/12; Mohini Mills 9 small odd lot.

Coals: Bansra 2/4 small lot; Bengal 355; Dhemo Main 13; East Indian 23/4; Hurriladih 12/12 xd; New Beerbhoom 19/4; Rewa 24; Talcher 1/5.

Jutes: Bally 219; Belvedere 221/8; Barnagore 161/8; Birla 19/8; Clive 28/4; Fort Gloster 552; Hukumchand 4/4; India 327; Kamarhatty 555; Kanknarrah 432/8; Presidency 3/15; Reliance 67/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/8; Consolidated Tin 6/4; Indian Copper 2/8; Bengal Chemical pref 16/13; Bengal Telephone ordy 17/4; Jhansi Elec 7/12; Hukumchand Steel ordy 6 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 32/12; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 44; do defd 33/8; Steel Corpn ordy 17; do pref 85; B I Corpn 3/9; Calcutta Trams pref 13/12; Dunlop Rubber ordy 24; do 2nd pref 99; British Burma Petroleum 4/13; Titaghur Paper A ordy 16/4; do B ordy 16/4; do first pref 155; Sugar Shares Carew and Company 12.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

From Oslo: 4644 bundles boxboards; 926 bales paper; 120 drums carbide of calcium; 548 cases nails; 150 bags nitrate of soda; 100 cases iron rope nails.

From Antwerp: 241 piece srough marble slabs; 49 cases window glass; 100 cases rivets; 20300 kilos loose marble spalls in bulk; 140 D/John oxygene water; 400 bags whiting; 100 bags tee hinges; 120 bundles m s circles; 462 pkgs iron hinges; 59 pieces marble; 59 bales paper; 1000 pieces rolled steel sleepers; 95 d/bags leanuts

From London: 1463 pkgs paint; 67 cases stamp papers; 63 cases steel rivets; 134 sacks leather cuttings; 107 lse tyres; 96 pkgs contg auto parts; 59 cases welding wir electrides; 100 tin marine glue; 75 cases glassware; 885 cases vitamin fortified dextrose; 240 bundles stl conduit tubes; 50 drums malt extract; 350 lse zinc plate; 200 cases biscuits, ovaltine and rusks; 60 d/s dry lead dry; 90 lse angles; 77 cases sausages in tins; 50 cases wine; 250 drums disft fluid; 947 drums cement; 194 lse tyres outer covers; 50 pieces machy parts; 65 caess cud fruits and cheese; 170 cases medicines; 370 cases provision, confy., jams etc; 937 bundles tubes; 145 loose tubes; 68 bales water proofing compound; 110 cases boot polish; 179 trusses water proof paper; 690 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 245 cases gin; 150 ctns lager in cans; 120 lse tyres outer covers with inner tubes; 120 cases whisky; 133 cases beer; 169 cases dry distemper; 83 bales old newspapers; 86 cases tinned sausages; 400 sacks portland cement.

From Middlesbrough: 5000 bags sulphate of ammonia; 110 bags nitrate of soda; 1231 coils galvd iron wire; 155 lse stl hinges; 80 bags magnesium carbonate; 68 pieces stl joists; 100 bags round steel shots; 200 bags zinc oxide.

From Copenhagen: 60 cases milk powder.

From New York: 40 cases typewriters.

From Antwerp: 473 coils galvd iron wire; 350 bags copper annealed wire tees; 929 bundles m s angles bars; 100 bundles m s square rods; 140 kegs borax; 500 bundles hoops; 119 pieces m s turned and polished shaftings; 250 bags spikes; 1002 bundles black steel cuttings; 101 pieces bars; 595 bundles m s hoops; 60 cases rivets; 1500 bundles m s rounds; 100 cyl sulphide of sodium; 1200 bundles m s circles; 185 bags tee hinges; 978 bundles hoops; 498 pieces zinc slabs; 400 bundles m s square rods; 287 bundles m s angles; 65 cases roofing nails; 297 bundles m s tees; 271 pieces m s tees;

From Dunkirk: 516 bundles steel tubes; 345 nongs steel tubes.

From Havre: 50 casks brass wire.

From Brighton: 268 drums asphalt.

From Port Said: 80 bags almonds.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept 20

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	19 4 0
Punjab January	16 14 0
Desi American January	23 5 0
Tone: Firm.	
Wheat September	26 3 0
November	27 0 0
January	27 12 6
July	27 15 3
Tone: Firm	
Gram September	32 4 0
November	33 0 0
January	33 4 6
July	28 14 0
Toria September	37 9 6
November	38 3 6
February	38 15 6
Cottonseed September	26 12 0
January	20 14 6

Bombay Yarn Quotation

Bombay, Sept 20

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 118 December 119 February 120
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 133 December 136 February 138
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 168 December 170 February 172
Yarn No. 40s October 235 December 235 February 236

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 15th day of September 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	17,73,16,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	189,05,20,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,21,22,000
Total Notes issued	216,99,58,000
Total Liabilities	216,99,58,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 81.66 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	75,70,01,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,38,00,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	216,99,58,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 15th September, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	5,05,61,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,37,67,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	2,72,03,000
(b) Banks	21,00,97,000
(c) Others	1,58,03,000
Bills Payable	13,69,000
Other Liabilities	2,09,10,000
Rupees	44,97,10,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	17,64,20,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	8,96,000
Rupee Coin	8,02,000
Subsidiary Coin	6,04,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,50,70,000
Balances held abroad*	14,76,10,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,70,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,80,000
Investments	6,30,99,000
Other Assets	2,78,29,000
Rupees	44,97,10,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL

(Continued from page 6)

cient to show to any medical man that the Indian population has no money to buy even the necessary carbo-hydrates, albumen and fats For these undernourished people Vitamins or 'Accessory factors' are of no use because they are accessory factors. The natural conclusion is that toddy which is absorbing the daily income of a worker is useless, even if it contains '10 times more Vitamin B'. It is therefore not 'illogical to prohibit a rich and familiar source of Vitamin B 2, which is toddy. Further, if any medical man speaks of the other Vitamins as of 'problematical value', he has evidently failed to understand the way in which the Vitamins act. They guarantee our health only in combination i.e., by all of them acting together. And this combination can only be bought in the market. Neither toddy-booths nor drug stores can supply them to us.

On the face of this exposition, my contention that there is only an infinitesimal infantile mortality caused by deficiency of Vitamin B remains unaffected. Besides, the appalling rate of infantile mortality in places where toddy consumption is growing, is an argument against its useless B2 Vitamin content. Statistics show that there are 595 deaths per thousand in Poona, 495 in Cawnpore, while in Ahmedabad the rate has been varying between 60 and 80 per cent. And still, Dr. Simeons maintains that the deficiency of Vitamin B is important! No proofs are given, no statistics quoted, no experiments cited to support his contention!

* * * *

Proceeding, the learned Doctor asks: 'Can he prove that toddy is a direct cause of infantile mortality'?

Mortality is naturally the greatest when the resisting power of the people has already been weakened by lack of sustenance. The toddy which I have had occasion to taste in Calcutta, Allahabad and in Bombay is a sharp smelling drink, similar to vinegar. No European takes it and even to an ordinary British soldier from the ranks it is repulsive. This sort of toddy is generally taken by the poor people in order to 'kill hunger.' When such a drink is taken by a prospective mother instead of food, as it is happening in India, no medical man can expect the delivery of a healthy baby. The result is that all the babies of a undernourished mother who is fed on toddy on account of its 'Vitamin B2' are unhealthy born babies and are exposed to infection of every type.

Further, we know that the alcohol which is taken by the mother passes on to the baby through the milk and brings down its power of resistance (vide H. H. Meyer and R. Gottlieb) and the cases of broncho-pneumonia which have been cured by Dr. Simeons by means of 'very large doses of Vitamin B' must surely have been of a secondary character. And what is more, it must not be forgotten that all such babies are a great danger not only to India but even to air-minded Europe, since they are centres of epidemics which, with the speed of modern conveyances may be transported to Europe within two days.

'Is he sure that the money now being 'wasted' in buying only one type of Vitamin, will be utilised for Vitamins of all types'? With all due allowance to unlooked-for possibilities, I am sure that it will be utilised for Vitamins of all types (a) as long as the Congress Ministry is in control of the Presidency (b) as soon as the Congress Ministry stops the use of 'Balagolis' (opium-pills) which had been introduced in 1927 (c) as soon as the Congress legislators decide to close the opium-booths within the Presidency and (d) when there is a true co-operation between the Indian and the European communities. Else in the absence of these conditions, industrial concerns will profit by the introduction of some new devices to feed the poor people with some new Vitamins.

Bharucha Answers His Critics

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The undersigned has read the letters of the critics who consider—

(1) "The twenty per cent increase as reasonable!

(2) "That the Government is right, and their critics are wrong!

(3) "That a chance has been given to the country to do away with some of the ravages of 18d ratio!

(4) "That something must be said about the distributor of wealth also!

(5) "And that the critics cannot see farther than their own noses"!

Sir Oracle has spoken! May I say in reply:—

(1) That the Grain Merchants' Association has publicly declared that there is no basic ground for the rise in prices.

(2) That Government is all wrong is the unanimous opinion of the public and the Press.

(3) That the chance is given, not to the farmers, but to the dealers to profiteer.

(4) That distributors of wealth are restrained in all the provinces, if they start profiteering.

(5) And that the critics of the Cabinet, moving freely amongst the masses, see farther than the Cabinet, that is perched in the secure and salubrious precincts of the Bombay Secretariat!

I have not carried on any unfounded racial propaganda regarding Prohibition and Property Tax in Bombay. All my statements have been based on facts.

Gandhiji, during my two interviews, acknowledged the fact, that my viewpoints and statements were not communal at all. In fact, even Gandhiji had to admit in his "Harijan" of the 26th August 1939, that Sutta Khel, Race betting, and speculation on various markets ought to be stopped also.

That has been my contention all along. And yet, kind critics have called me a Communalist. But Truth is bound to triumph at last.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

The courage and resource which have been displayed on these occasions are a happy augury for the future.

Thus the extension of effort is rapidly increasing in every direction, but I want my final word to-day to be a word of warning. We as a government will not be rushed into courses which our military advisers with whom we are working in the closest possible contact and mutual confidence do not approve. There are no sacrifices from which we will shrink. There is no operation we will not undertake, provided our responsible advisers, our Allies and we ourselves are convinced it will make an appropriate contribution to victory. But what we will not do is to rush into adventures that offer little prospect of success and are calculated to impair our resources and postpone ultimate victory. One lesson which military history teaches us is that that road leads to disaster."

Mr. Chamberlain said he would not hazard a guess that this stage of the war as to when or where a decisive force will be assembled or when the decisive moment will arrive. That must depend upon events that none can foresee. The scale of our preparations and the fact that we are basing them on the assumption that the duration of the war may be at least three years ensures that our strength will increase progressively to meet whatever may come. Mr. Chamberlain concluded by quoting the words of the famous Polish General who in bidding good-bye to the recent Allied Military Mission said, 'We shall fight. A large part of our country will be overrun and we shall suffer terribly, but if you come in, we know we shall rise again'."

Greenwood Indicts Soviet Action

Mr. Arthur Greenwood who followed Mr. Chamberlain remarked, "as the days go by, the Prime Minister's statements take on an increasing importance, on all sides, we welcome the increasing frankness of these statements. Since the Prime Minister last spoke, there has been a change in the international situation. Another Power has committed an act of aggression. There can be no doubt as to that fact. (Hear, hear). There can be no doubt that the justification of it was a justification which reasonable people who had a knowledge of previous acts of aggression could not accept for one moment. A new factor has entered the already complicated situation. Speculation is useless, and it will be necessary for us to watch closely the unfolding of events, before we can see where the balance of advantage lies. Therefore, I will not pursue the subject further at this stage. The lesson to be drawn from Poland is that in future, such help as we can give our friends should be quick, certain and generous.

Mr. Greenwood continued by saying that the statement published in the press and the statement by Mr. Chamberlain on the new situation were welcomed by everybody. That statement was clear to the world to friend and foe alike that the temporary collapse of Poland as an independent State has in no way modified our determination to put a final end to aggression. "I am quite satisfied that in the minds of an overwhelming majority of the British people is the firm and unalterable intention not to be diverted from the main task by spurious offers of so-called peace but steadily to pursue the struggle until the spirit of tyranny is broken not merely by force of arms but by intellectual and moral opinion. Hitler's outpourings of yesterday will have no effect upon the people of this country, and it is obvious that he completely misapprehends the mind of Britain. He fails to realise the fact that Poland being temporarily dismembered and disabled does not weaken but strengthens our resolve to render similar acts of aggression for ever impossible.

HITLER'S BROKEN PLEDGES

Mr. Greenwood continued that Hitler's profession that he harbours no illwill for Britain and France falls on deaf ears. He is attempting wherever he raises the Swastika to crush and destroy the spirit which is the very life of the British and French people. An attack on the liberty of one is an attack on the liberty of all. Hitler has made promises before and has repeatedly broken them. Europe is stricken with the litter of his broken pledges. Hitler is the archangel of a system of society whose power rests on the suppression and subjugation of the human mind and spirit by methods of uncontrolled tyranny.

BRITISH MUST TAKE INITIATIVE

Sir Archibald Sinclair said, no one wanted the Government to be rushed into a course on which their military advisers did not approve. The House could not expect in these debates to choose the time and place for the decisive effort which the country has to make, but they were entitled to ask for vigour in preparation for the day when it came. Poland had preserved her honour and engaged the passionate sympathy of the people of this country and mankind. The country would support the most vigorous action on which the Government might decide. The only thing the country would not stand for would be inaction limping after events and waiting for others to take the initiative which we must seize if we are to win the war.—Reuter.

INDIAN BUSINESSMAN'S IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from page 7)

year. Though a few of the British ships had fallen victims to the German submarine menace in the beginning, the people were quite confident that Britain's powerful naval arm would soon be able to wipe out the menace and guarantee imports and exports of Britain.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE

Questioned if the man in the street in Britain was anxious to know India's attitude towards war, the business magnate said that the recent statements of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which had been featured prominently in the press, had evoked considerable interest. But the general public were so much occupied with thoughts regarding incidents on the Western Front that they hardly gave any attention to India. The more intelligent section of the public, however, was anxious to know the reactions in India.

The offer of help made by the Indian Princes to Britain was a matter which was being referred to repeatedly by a large section of the public and the entire press with a sense of gratitude.

Referring to Indians in Britain, the business magnate said that they were slowly but surely copying the example of their English neighbours and friends to be cool and collected during times of emergency. An Indian Journalist in London was anxious to go to the Western Front as a war correspondent. Almost all the Indians in Germany had come to England before the outbreak of war.

AUSTRALIAN OFFER TO BRITAIN

Six Air Squadrons For Service Overseas

CANBERRA, Sept. 20.

Mr. Menzies announced that Australia will offer to Britain the complete personnel of six air squadrons consisting of four bomber squadrons and two two-seater fight squadrons for service overseas before the end of the year.

Mr. Menzies also announced that arrangements have been completed for Great Britain to purchase the whole surplus stocks of Australian refined zinc and copper and most lead stocks at prices approximately those ruling before the outbreak of hostilities. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.—The "United Press" understands that the autumn session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly will open on November 27.—United Press.

Sharp Rally In N. Y. Cotton Prices After Hitler's Speech

ADVANCE ATTRACTS HEDGE SELLING

Some Bombay Selling At Opening

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bombay selling was the outstanding feature of the early decline on the New York cotton market which subsequently rallied sharply after the opinion that Hitler's speech did not foreshadow any immediate peace proposal, but heavy hedging followed the resultant advance.

GENERAL BUYING

The market opened steady on Tuesday. Prices early declined on the weakness abroad and scattered liquidation but advanced on more active bull and Liverpool demand and Wall-Street buying and local support in sympathy with the strength of securities but the rise met increased hedging and profit-taking. Prices rallied sharply following Hitler's speech. Finally the advance attracted hedging.

NEW YORK PRICES

At the opening October was quoted 7 points down at 8.87 and declined to 8.86 which was the lowest level for the day. Later prices advanced 22 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 9.08 which was the highest level. Thereafter prices eased off on hedging and the market closed at a net rise of 3 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 9.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 9.03c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 20 points at 5.86 for October. Prices eased on American and outside hedging. Decline attracted local and professional support. There was persistent hedging which met trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 16 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 42 points at 6.73d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed 17 to 20 points down and spot cotton prices were reduced 38 points. Uppers futures lost 9 to 16 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 12 points down Ashmouni futures registered a big drop of 81 to 70 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE

"Cotton prices have displayed a more favourable trend this week, but the aggravation of the European situation has been an effective bar to any expansion in trade, and dealings in all sections have been on a limited scale, except where there have been further Government orders for heavy goods.

The market has not been entirely idle, however, and it has been particularly encouraging to find that India, in spite of the spread of the famine areas, has shown a distinctly keener interest in mulls and some interest also in prints. White goods have perhaps attracted more attention because of the bleachers' announcement that their surcharge will be raised to 10 per cent. against 7-1/2 per cent. as from November 18.

Trade with other non-British markets has shown no improvement, but there has been fairly steady support form the Dominions, especially Australia and South Africa, and a moderate business has been done in the plainer styles and also in furnishings for the home trade. In spite of the general slackness of demand producers as a rule have shown no disposition to ease quotations.

The yarn market has remained very quiet. It was announced late last Friday that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation had secured the whole of the Rumanian contract for hard-twisted yarns, amounting to over 2,000,000 lbs. but no other important transaction has been mentioned".—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. Old October Highest (1-53 p.m.)	9.08+14
N. Y. Old October Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.86—88

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Sept. 19.

OCTOBER	9.07
DECEMBER	8.88+03
JANUARY	8.76—91
MARCH	8.67+01
MAY	8.46
JULY	8.27—02

Liverpool October Highest ..... 5.97—09
Liverpool October Lowest ..... 5.83—23

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Hedge and general selling. Trade demand small.

Messrs. Kalyanji and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York. Hitler's warlike speech failed to stimulate speculative demand. Trade best buyers. Market reacted on hedge selling and local selling. Market trendless.

New York.—Market declined early on scattered liquidation. Mills, Liverpool, Wall Street and local buying met profit taking and hedge selling. Market rallied on Hitler's speech.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 19.

October	8.94
December	8.70—02
January	8.61—01
March	8.49+03
May	8.25
July	8.07—01
Middling spot	9.05—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 19.

October	9.11+05
December	8.83+02
January	8.76+03
Middling spot	9.03+02

NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 19.

11 a.m. Ranges.

October	8.94/8.94
December	8.74/8.74
March	8.49/8.49
Noon Call.	
October	8.99
December	8.7/
March	8.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	49,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

September	6.04—17
October	5.90—16
November	5.83—15
December	5.79—16
January	5.76—14
February	5.74—12
March	5.72—11
April	5.69—11
May	5.66—11
June	5.61—11
July	5.57—10
October	5.45—07
January	5.39—07
March	5.37—07
May	5.35—06
Middling spot	6.73—42
12-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	5.55
January	5.73

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Aug. 30:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on August 23rd amounted to £246,416,965 at 148/6d. per fine ounce as compared with £246,555,247 at 148/7d. per fine ounce on the previous Wednesday.

The political situation and the decision of the authorities on August 25th to cease to support sterling have been reflected in the gold market during the past week. With the depreciation of sterling in terms of the dollar, correspondingly new high record sterling prices of gold were established, the highest being 181 quoted on August 28th, prices were fixed on the basis of supply and demand. At the daily fixing, the amount which changed hands during the period under review was about £3,250,000, most of which was provided by resales from holdings; purchases were made for shipment to New York, but yesterday it is possible that part of the offerings was taken up by special orders.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from midday on the 21st inst. to midday on the 28th inst:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£1,532,637
Southern Rhodesia	71,485
British East Africa	15,685
British India	119,041
British Malaya	19,500
Canada	19,303
Belgium	861,822
Netherlands	58,561
Switzerland	12,471
Other Countries	11,199
	£2,719,681

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£17,091,191
Canada	8,025,999
Central and South America	52,249
Union of South Africa	1,995
Netherlands	476,046
France	223,420
Switzerland	1,054,042
Palestine	5,802
Syria	23,882
Other Countries	7,438
	£24,962,067

Gold shipments from Bombay during the week amounted to about £375,300; the s.s. "Strathallan" carries £29,600 consigned to London and the s.s. "President Adams" £345,700 consigned to New York.

SILVER

The market has been influenced by the uncertain conditions and quotations have been subject to wide fluctuations; the large movements were on occasion however due mainly to interest being confined to one direction, the pressure thus finding poor resistance and consequently having an effect somewhat greater than appeared warranted by the volume of business. At the beginning of the week, demand from India and to cover bear commitments forced prices upwards until on August 25th prices had reached 20.1/16d. for cash and 20d. for two months delivery; these represented rises of 2d. and 2.1/16d. respectively in two days. The forward quotation eased 1/8d. on August 26th, but on August 28th—the next working day—the Indian Bazaars turned sellers and substantial offerings from this quarter resulted in a sharp downward reaction to 19.1/8d. and 18.13/16d. for the respective deliveries. Yesterday sellers were less in evidence and some enquiry from the Continent caused a recovery of 3/8d. to 19 1/2d. and 19.3/16d. whilst to-day, with somewhat quieter conditions and buyers hesitating, prices declined 7/16d. and 1/2d. to 19.1/16d. and 18.11/16d.

There is little indication as to tendency and, in present circumstances, movements in the near future may continue to be somewhat erratic.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from midday on the 21st inst. to midday on the 28th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

United States of America	£89,164
Japan	6,576
Norway	3,460
British West Africa	2,380
Other Countries	6,264
	£107,844

EXPORTS.

British India	£87,093
Channel Islands	1,000
Poland	19,500
France	1,550
Norway	1,227
Sweden	1,770
Other Countries	5,158
	£117,298

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 208 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 212 and advanced to Rs 213 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 209/8 but again rallied to Rs. 210/8 on small support. The tone of the market was steady and operators are awaiting to-morrow's settlement of monthly tejimandi business.

Later on there was improved buying. Liverpool opened unchanged and later was 2 points down. In the local market Broach A/M. was quoted Rs. 213. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G. M. G.—	
Broach A/May	214 0 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/Jan.	201 0 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/Jan.	159 0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bengal Fine	165/67
Bengal F.G.	162/63
C. P. 1	209/11
C. P. 2	205/07
Berar	205/07
Khandesh	199/201
Jalna/Sailu	202/05
Khandwa	205/07
Broach	214/16
Surat	260/65
Navsari	280/85
Western Farm	235/40

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	145	1,053	104
Central India	254	835	6,445
Barsi and Nagar	49	3,733	439
Berar	1,069	1,708	1,299
Central Provinces		221	1,710
Total Oomras	1,517	7,550	9,997
Dholera	22	344	6,263
N W Provinces	442	1,235	2
Rajputana		1,061	575
Sind Punjab	590	2,982	1,955
Broach			2,356
Coompta and Dharwar	203	2,380	2,273
Westerns Northerns		1,062	1,629
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			504
Egyptian African and Sudan		405	16,075 22,704
Total		3,180	32,689 48,258
Arrived by road to 14th Sept 1939			Nil

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 14th Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		1,934	2,765
Japan and China		39,175	17,001
Coast Ports		1,038	1,892
Up-country by Rail		11,389	13,730
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,751	12,836
Total		72,247	48,224

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 19-9-39	1182000	982000
Receipts Yesterday 19-9-39	49000	37000
Exports to date 19-9-39	551000	453000
Stock at Ports 15-9-39	2387000	2707000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-9-39	2589000	2195000
Stock at Liverpool 15-9-39	...	1164000
Visible Supply 15-9-39	...	6140000
Quantity in sight 15-9-39	1705000	1489000
Quantity out of sight 15-9-39	...	984000

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Sept. 19.

SAKELS—	
November	14.75—12.
January	14.75—12.
March	14.78—12.
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.97—81.
December	11.06—77.
February	11.13—76.
April	11.23—70.
June	11.27—71.
GIZA—	
November	13.03—81.
January	13.15—84.
March	13.28—84.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	8.35—38.
October	7.59—17.
November	7.64—17.
January	7.62—18.
March	7.61—17.
May	7.55—18.
July	7.55—20.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	7.76—31.
October	6.95— 9.
November	6.95— 9.
January	6.77—12.
March	6.71—16.
May	6.71—16.
July	6.71—16.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 19.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 9 7/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £8-8-0 dollar sterling cross rate was also unchanged at 4.02 to 4.06 at London and improved to 3.91 3/8 at New York London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176 to 177.

London silver prices advanced 7/8d. at 23 7/16d. for spot and forward quotation was raised 13/16d. at 23 1/4d. Prices advanced on general buying which found offerings short. New York spot silver price was raised 1 3/4 cts at 38 1/2 cents per ounce. Shanghaj T. T. on London was quoted at 3 1/2d. London Bombay spot parity was Rs 61-12-6 and forward parity was Rs. 61-5-9. In the local silver market business was impossible owing to fixed limit of Rs. 59/8 reached. Gold market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	41 3 0
Bhadrapad	41 2 0
Aso	41 3 0

SILVER

Ready	60 8 0
Bhadrapad	59 8 0
Aso	59 8 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 19.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 19.

Gold bars fine per oz £8/8/0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 52
Copper sheets	Rs. 69

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept 19

Unquoted

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	37	0	0
Highest	37	12	0
Lowest	37	0	0
Closing	37	12	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	38	12	0
Highest	39	2	0
Lowest	38	6	0
Closing	38	14	0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	36	6	0
Highest	37	4	0
Lowest	36	2	0
Closing	37	3	0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	33	0	0
Highest	33	4	0
Lowest	33	0	0
Closing	33	0	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	24	14	0
Highest	24	14	0
Lowest	24	3	6
Closing	24	12	6

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat closed steady on Tuesday with the urgent need of rain in the winter wheat areas being offset by easier Winnipeg advices and increased Canadian crop estimates

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 19

Unquoted

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept 19

September	dol 0.84 7/8
December	dol 0.84 7/8
May	dol 0.85 7/8

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready (Small Grain) Rs. 15-14-0 per cwt.

Ready (Large Grain) Rs. 16-0-0 per cwt.

Shipment.—

August Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

September Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

October Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt F.B.H.

Nov-Dec. Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 19.

Call Loan London	3 p.c.
3 per cent	66 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	94
4 per cent 1948/53	100
4 1/2 per cent 1958/55	104
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	105
5 per cent 1942/47	103 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	92
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	62
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	88 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	102 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	45

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Broach A/M. highest 205; lowest 199; closing 203 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 192 1/2; lowest 189; closing 191.

Bengal D/J. highest 152 1/2; lowest 148; closing 150 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M. opened Rs. 203 1/2, highest Rs. 207, lowest Rs. 201 1/2, closed Rs. 206 1/2.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Sept 20

The following are the closing quotations of the share bazar to-day:—

Ambika	258	0	0
Calico	709	0	0
Gujarat Cotton	17	0	0
Jubilee	263	0	0
Jupiter	126	0	0
Marsdan	115	0	0
Monogram	62	0	0
Ordinary	357	0	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 89
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 83/4 nominal.
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 90
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 97
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 87
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 97
4 per cent 1950/70 Loan 94
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 100/9

TAXFREE LOANS

3 per cent 1945-55 Loan 104/8
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan 108
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 116

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93
4 per cent M Deb 1974 93
5 per cent M Deb 1959 100
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K P T 1956 116

N. B.—All other quotations are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 20.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Sept 15/16 19 Oct/19 Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 341 nominal
Bank's buying T T 328 nominal
Bank's buying D D 327 nominal
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,275
Bank's buying T T 1,340
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 86 nominal
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 28 1/2 nominal.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 20th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/4 3/4 20th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 20th instant.
Java/London 7.51/58 20th instant.
New York/London 4.02/4 19th instant.
London/New York 3.01 nominal 19th instant.
London/Paris 175.34 nominal 19th instant.
London/Italy 74.12 19th instant.
London/Belgium 23.30/60 19th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.65/85 19th instant.
London/Berlin — 19th instant.
London/Stockholm 16.80/17.00 19th instant.
London/Amsterdam 7.55/62 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 18th instant.
Gold £8-8-0 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 22 7/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 19th instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 38 1/2 19th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3 3/4 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3 3/4 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 19th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 20.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	83
4 per cent 1960/70	94
5 per cent 1945-55	104

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda	89
Bank of Hindusthan	25
Bank of India	121/8
Central Bank	28
Imperial Bank F.P.	1317/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	317/8
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	97
Union Bank	5/2

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	390
Ambica	251/14
Arun	221/4
Arvind	1250
Asok	207/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	1850
Bombay Dyeing	951/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	194
Calico	695
Central India	294/6
Century	282/8
Colaba	145/10
Elgin	140
Gokak	187/8
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	40
Jubilee	256/14
Khatau Makanji	121/4
Kohinoor	327/8
Laxmi Cotton	510
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	110/10
Morarji	123/12
Mysore	102/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	289/6
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	160
Sajjan	57/8
Sassoon and Alliance	80
Sholapur	2875
Simplex	100
Swadeshi	272/8
Vishnu	1201/4

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	390
Tata Hydro Ord.	144/11
Tata Power Ord.	1262/8

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8

Further Rise In Industrial Shares

PRICES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Cotton Mill Shares In Demand

BOMBAY: September 20.

The belief that Hitler's speech was not productive from the point of view of peace caused a broad advance on Wall-Street Market on Tuesday, where the final list recorded gains from 1 to 6 dollars. It is not overlooked, however, that the fight on the neutrality issue which begins in American Congress on Thursday might be a further clouding influence on market trends. It is true that industrial output is increasing by leaps and bounds. U. S. Steel shares rallied 6-5/8 at dols. 77-1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 2-3/8 at dols. 34-1/8. General Motor shares advanced 2-1/8 at dols. 53-1/4.

In sympathy with the above advice the local market opened very steady but in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range. The market remained very steady throughout the session and neither Bears nor Bulls had courage to increase their risks. The technical position of the market is healthy and with improved industrial outlook there is more disposition to buy scale-down.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1,790 and declined to Rs. 1,765, which was the lowest level. Later prices advanced to Rs. 1,800 and finally closed at Rs. 1,795. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 351 and after declining to Rs. 349 advanced to Rs. 356.

Cotton Mill shares were in good demand. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 930 and advanced to Rs. 952. Century shares also hardened to Rs. 282-8 and Simplex rose to Rs. 101.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 134 and closed at Rs. 136-8. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 526 and improved to Rs. 535. Hydro-Electric shares ruled steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

100	Ahmed Advance	307 8
250	BOM. DYEING	952 8
100	CENTURY	282 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	295 0
100	COLABA	146 0
100	Coorla	100 0
250	David	40 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 8 3
100	Finlay	121 0
100	GOKAK	188 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,950 0
100	Indore	40 0
100	Khatau	121 8
100	KOHINOOR	328 0
250	Laxmi	510 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	123 12
250	Model	52 0
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	270 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	276 4
25	SASSOON SILK	80 0
50	SIMPLEX	101 0
100	SWADESHI	273 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,875 0
100	SWAN	111 0
500	Vishnu	1201 4
1,000	Westerns	850 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	89 0
25-50	Central	28 0
500	Imperial	1,317 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	317 8
50-100	India	121 8
100	Reserve Bank	97 0
5	Union	5 2

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	136 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupitor	8 0
20	Mercantile	50 0
15-75	New India	31 0
200	Oriental	3,705 0
10-50	Vulcan	6 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	134 6
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1392 8
10	Ajmer	11 2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	119 0
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	145 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1265 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	913 12
100	C. Province	92 0
100	Dh. Baramati	90 8
100	Gujarat	90 0
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	83 13
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	712 8

MININGS

9	Burma Crop	6 4
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 8
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	46 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,795 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	354 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	565 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	207 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	502 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	291 0
125	B. BURMA	535 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	175 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 13
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	111 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 8
100	I. Radio Def.	307 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100	Port Canning	71 0
30	PREMIER CON.	73 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Bombay Dyeing (920) 930 935 933 940 932 952 956 952
Century (272) 279 276 280 279 283 282/8
Central India (285) 292 288 294 293 295 293 295
Kohinoor (307) 315 312 320 318 321 327 328
New Great (256) 260 262 259 266 265 268 270
Simplex (94) 95 96/8 99 98/8 100 99 101
Swadeshi (258) 265 262 270 266 272 273
Associated Cement (132) 134 133 135/8 136 136/12 136/8
Andhra (1380) 1390
Tram. Ord. (118) 118 119
Tata Hydro (144) 145
Tata Power (1252/8) 1255 1260 1257 1272 1267 1265
T. Steel Dfd. (1737/8) 1790 1765 1775 1767 1785 1775 1790 1782 1800 1795
T. Steel Ord. (343/8) 351 349 351 350 354 351 355 353 356
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (152) 153 152
Bellapur (200) 204 201 206 208 207
B. Steam (285) 286 292 290 291
B Burma (517/8) 526 522 535 530 535 532 535

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karanj have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Del.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	39
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	31 1/2
American Water Works and Elec dol 6 Pfd.	91
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 3/4
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd.	57 1/4
American Telephone and Tel.	160 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	34 3/4
Great Northern Pfd.	30
New York Central R. R.	20 1/4
Amrex Corporation	15 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	91 1/2
Gillette Safety Razor 5 p.c. Pfd.	46
American Radiator	11
Texas Corporation	46 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Guaranty Trust	279
United States Steel	77 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	92 1/4
Crucible Steel	47
Republic Steel	27
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	25
Int Nickel of Canada	39 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/8
U. S. Smelting	66
Chrysler Motors	85
General Motors	53 1/4
General Electric	41 7/8
Lockheeds	28 1/4
St. Oil of New Jersey	51
Socony	13 3/4
Woolworths	38 3/4
Chase National Bank	36 1/4
National City Bank of N. Y.	30 1/2

Turnover 1,830,000 shares. Market looks higher.

15	Scindia	22 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	47 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,305 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	70 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	521 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	91 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	133 2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190 0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	152 0
7	p. c. Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	104 8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48 8
7	p.c Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 5

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Ajmer Electrics	11/2	Indian Radio Defd.	310
Amalgamated	10/4	Indian Iron	32
Bombay Suburban	165	Indian Iron	32/10
Bombay Tram.	118/12	Mysore Sugar	36/8
Lahore Electrics	225	Port Canning	71
Surat Electrics	145	Premier Construction	73/8
MISCELLANEOUS		Rohtas Industries	20
Alcock Ashdown	562/8	Scindia Steam	22/14
Associated Cements	136/4	Shivrajpur	45/12
Belapur	206/4	Steel Corp. of Bengal	17
Bombay Burma New	175	Tata Oil	47/12
Bombay Burma Old	533/12	Tata Steel Ordy.	354/8
Bombay Steam	290	Tata Steel Defd.	1792/8
Bombay Telephone	78/6	JUTES.	
Br. B. Petrol	4/13	Birla Jute	18/8
Burma Corporation	6/6	Howrah	61/8
Dalmia Cement	10/4	Hukumchand	4/4
Indian Bleaching	110/10	Kamarhatty	85/
Industrial Investment Tr.	42/8	Kankanarrah	429
Indian Radio Ord.	307/8	Lawrence	417
		Reliance	67

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1939

SKIN BOONE LOTION
CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
Agents:
Sorabji Hormusji & Co.,
BOMBAY 2.

State The Only Agency For Publishing Text-Books

CORRUPTION, NEPOTISM AND THE LIKE WILL THEN CEASE TO VERY GREAT EXTENT, SAYS LILAVATI MUNSHI

"Time has come for the Government of Bombay to take over the entire charge of printing and publishing the text-books and thus save enormous sums of money spent over royalties to the authors, and handsome commissions to the booksellers and publishers. Besides, the Government can select the best books for educational purposes instead of enforcing any text books written by interested parties." With these words, Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi emphasises the necessity of revising the present system of the printing and publication of text-books in the course of a statement in which she says:—

(1) The twenty per cent increase as reasonable!

of Bombay for advising it as to the selection and preparation of text-books in primary and secondary schools, various interests directly or indirectly connected with the question are voicing their opinion in an organised manner. Leaving aside a very few educationalists, who are genuinely perturbed at the prospects of a possible regimentation of education, other interests are more or less commercial in character and can hardly be said to represent those who are vitally concerned in the matter, e.g., the pupil, the guardian and the teacher. It is mainly from this point of view that we must ultimately decide the question one way or the other.

REAL ISSUE

Nobody disputes the fact that huge masses of population in our country are poor and ignorant, that they must be educated in the shortest possible time and that, too, without throwing any burden on their shoulders already weighed down under the pressure of several demands on their meagre income. If we bear in mind this fundamental fact about our country, we can find an easy and ready solution of the problem confronting us.

Everybody, be he an educationalist, or a lay man, will agree that text-books in primary schools should be few and far between and that the series of readers for primary standards should be uniform for the same linguistic area in the province, much need not be made about the distinction of urban and must be bridged rather than must be briged rather than widened or allowed to continue as it is at present. Pupils of villages and towns must be conversant with the general surroundings of each other so that these artificial distinction would gradually vanish. In fact much of our urban population hails from far off villages and can scarcely be said to form a part of the permanent population of our cities.

ONLY AGENCY

Now when we are decided upon the uniformity of the text-books, it becomes quite easy to determine as to the agency for publishing them. In the circumstances prevailing at present in the provinces this agency can be no other than Government agency, which should undertake to select or prepare the best possible text-books and print

dealers to profiteer.

cheapest possible prices, say, at between 40 to 50 per cent. reduced prices. No fear need be entertained as to stoppage to all progress in educational methods as the Government that will hereafter function in the provinces will be responsible to public opinion; moreover, the books will be written from the purely nationalistic standpoint and there will be no place for communalism or sectarianism. It is no use accusing the move for the uniformity of text-books as showing fascist or dictatorial tendencies. They will be liable to be revised and brought up to date periodically, say, after every five years.

SWADESHI PUBLICATION

Promising authors and budding writers may and will continue writing books, which may be recommended as supplementary or rather library books. Good authors have very little to lose, in fact very much to gain at the hands of the Government rather than the private publishers, by way of decent remuneration for their labours. Corruption, nepotism and the like will cease to a very great extent. Publishers, no doubt will be hit, but the corresponding gain to the pupil and the guardians would be enormous. Moreover, what is of immense benefit from the economic or swadeshi point of view is the fact that Government publishing agency will remove from the field the foreign publishing interests and thus stop the drain of enormous wealth to foreign countries.

SECONDARY GRADE TEXT-BOOKS

What is said above as regards primary text-books and their publication and the foreign interests involved in it, applies in a far greater degree to secondary grade text-books. Even here the present system of choosing and prescribing from the sanctioned list of text-books is far from satisfactory. The whole system must be overhauled, mere tinkering with the problem will not do. Secondary education is year after year becoming more and more costly due to frequent changes of text-books. These are prescribed by the heads of the institution not on merits, very often other considerations prevail, irrespective of consideration for teachers and pupils who learn. The best and the cheapest

text-books must hold the field throughout any particular linguistic area of the province. The initiative of the teachers and their independence of judgment will not and must not be marred because of particular text-books which they will be called upon to teach. A teacher possessing originality will doubtless go far beyond the bounds of a text-book and will strike his own independent path in the imparting of instruction to the pupils under his charge.

NOTE OF WARNING

Nevertheless good text-books are a necessity and they must be provided for by the State at reasonable prices. It is with these consideration, sound and practical, that we want the parents and guardians and teachers of our boys and girls to view this question of text-books. We want them to think for themselves and not to be misled by the seemingly disinterested and high-sounding propaganda that is being carried on amongst them by the vested interests of some authors and especially publishers. They should bestir themselves in time and voice their feelings and views in the matter in an organised manner to the proper authorities. If they fail to express themselves unequivocally, their case will go by default and they will have to blame none but themselves.

Hence a note of warning is sounded that this is an urgent matter and brooks no delay.

MUSLIMS' HONOUR AND FUTURE AT STAKE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central), has sent the following telegram to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:—

"Widest repudiation of reactionary retrograde betrayal by the League Working Committee necessary. Honour of Indian Muslims and their whole future at stake. Please call urgent conference of Jamiat, Ahrar and Nationalist Muslims, Ministers and members of legislatures....south...and.....labour

Ginger Maha Sud 15th per ... 10 0 0

...ims from reactionary junta and bankrupt leadership."—A. P.

"SHAMELESS BETRAYAL"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

Maulana Bashir Ahmed, a prominent member of the Jamiat said in a press interview on the resolution of the Muslim League Working Committee that it was a "Shameless betrayal of the interest of the country and the Muslim community."

Maulana Sajjad, another member said that the League leaders had made it clear that they stood for India's slavery as against the ideal of a Free India to which they paid lip sympathy.—United Press.

Toria September 37 9 6
November 38 3 6

ENGLISH WOMEN UNDER MILITARY TRAINING.

Women of the Auxiliary Service are now under canvas at Tidworth, Wiltshire, where they are undergoing training. Here is a member of the camp off to clean the "Wellingtons" belonging to her tent companions

GRATITUDE TO WORKING COMMITTEE

Wardha Statement Faithfully Represents Mind Of India, Says A. C. Dutt

SIMLA, September 19

Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the Congress Working Committee resolution on war:—

In India, no medical man can expect the delivery of a healthy Congress Working Committee very faithfully represents the mind of India on the war situation. The principle and policy enunciated are unimpeachable. India will enthusiastically give her all for the efficient prosecution of the war if she is convinced that the war is really for democracy—democracy for all countries now excluding India. I feel overpowered with gratitude to the Working Committee for giving a right lead at this turning point of human history. I only hope that the policy laid down in the statement will be translated into action."—United Press.

Congress Session In March?

Change Of Dates Due To Delay In Preparations Anticipated

PATNA, Sept. 19.

The possibility of a change in the dates of the next session of the Congress at Ramgarh and its postponement from December to February or March next year is being discussed among responsible Congress circles here.

This, it is pointed out, may be necessitated on account of certain difficulties which have arisen with regard to facilities to obtain and transport certain materials for the construction work of Congress Nagar.

A change in the plans in connection with the preparatory work for holding the session is therefore considered likely and a conference of Congress Workers entrusted with the preliminary arrangements for completing the Nagar has been called here on September 24 for the purpose.—A. P.

NATIONALISM V. WORLD PEACE

Assam Premier On Mahatma's Ideal

SHILLONG, Sept. 19.

It is time that the whole concept of nationalism should undergo a thorough change. Mahatma Gandhi has been preaching to Indian minds a kind of nationalism which while teaching the people to think in terms of a nation eschews all ideas of aggressiveness or domination over other nations. That way lies peace and harmony. The world can be free from all conflict only when such notions of nationalism are deeply planted in the political structure of the world to-day.

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. G. N. Bardoloi presiding over an interesting debate held at St. Edmund's College on a proposition moved by Mr. H. H. Sharma that "Nationalism is a menace to world peace."

The Premier added, different nations had their own parts to play inasmuch as God wanted to fulfil his object through a particular Nation in a particular manner. Such grouping into separate nations with a common aim and purpose in life tended to develop varied cultures and civilisations. This was only normal in the evolution of things.—United Press.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT TO WARDHA STAND

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the Working Committee's statement on war Acharaya Narendra Deo, Congress Socialist leader, said:—

"The Working Committee has given an opportunity to the British Government to establish its 'bona fides' and prove by heroic action that its professions of high principles of democracy and freedom are really genuine and not a camouflage.

"The Congress stand is absolutely clear and has been reiterated by the Congress from year to year. Let us hope that the verdict of the Congress will be in consonance with its past resolutions."—United Press.

No Racial Discrimination Against Indian Children?

Hindustani Is Medium Of Instruction In Fiji School: Educational Conditions In Colonies And Dominions

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Information available here in regard to the facilities given for education of the children of Indians in British Dominions and colonies indicates that 60 per cent of the Indians in Zanzibar are literate. There are 12 private and 6 State-aided schools for Indian Ministry is in control of the Presidency (b) as soon as the Congress where Indians receive education along with others. Except for some schools where children of all nationalities are admitted, there are separate schools for different races.

In Fiji in 1937, there were 77 schools for Indian children including 7 Government schools. Of these, 59 were assisted by grants-in-aid. In the majority of these schools, Hindusthani is the medium of instruction.

IN MAURITIUS

In Mauritius, Indian children receive their education along with others in Government and State-aided schools. Indian languages are taught in 60 out of 127 primary schools in the Colony, which provide free education. There is no ban against admission of Indians into Universities and other educational institutions. On the other hand refusal to admit pupils on grounds of race or religion is forbidden by Law. The percentage of literates is 5 per cent of males and 1 per cent of females according to 1931 census.

In Kenya there are 73 schools for Indian children. Of these 13 are Government schools and 51 receive grants-in-aid. There are separate schools for pupils of different nationalities, viz., Europeans, Indians, Arabs, Africans, etc. The rate of percentage of literates in Kenya is 50.

In both Trinidad and British Guiana primary education is compulsory. Indian children receive their education in Government and State-aided schools along with children of other communities. Literacy among Indians in the year.

cent.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

As regards conditions in South Africa, primary education in Cape Provinces and the Transvaal is free but not compulsory. In Natal, where the bulk of the Indian population resides, there are 17 Government and 85 State-aided schools for Indian children. The Sastri college in Durban serves as a training college for Indian teachers and also provides Secondary education There are four other training centres for Indian teachers in Natal. Indians are not admitted to certain Universities in South Africa. There is no racial discrimination in the matter of financial grants to educational institutions managed by Indians but as the rates of pay prescribed for Indian teachers are lower than those of European teachers, the grants are proportionately lower. The latest figures of literacy is 50 per cent.

In Australia, New Zealand and Canada all the facilities which are available to children of other nationalities are also said to be available for Indian children. There are no racial discriminations in regard to admission of Indians into Universities or in the matter of financial grants to educational institutions managed by Indians.—United Press.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND GERMAN STEAMERS

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 19

Ticklish problem has arisen as a result of the fact that two or three German merchant steamers have taken reguge in neutral ports in India.

It appears, they carry goods ordered by Indian merchants some of which have already been paid for.

It appears representations have been made to the Government of India by the merchants concerned on this subject.

Income-Tax & Business Assessment

SIMLA, Sept. 19

Although the conference of representatives of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industry which meets at Calcutta on October 8 is mainly intended to discuss the basis of assessment of business depreciation for purposes of income-tax for which the time has been extended till October 31, the "United Press" learns that informal discussions will take place on the question of industrial development possible during war time in view of shrinkage in imports of manufactured commodities from various countries.—United Press.

Frontier Muslim M. L. A.'s Walk Out

Sequel To Speaker's Ruling Disallowing Adjournment Motion

PESHAWAR, Sept. 20

All the Muslim League members of the Frontier Legislative Assembly numbering 10 with the solitary exception of Mr. Abdur Rashid staged a walk-out from the Assembly this morning led by Mr. Aurangzeb, the Leader of the Opposition, as a protest against the Speaker's ruling disallowing Mr. Aurangzeb's motion for adjournment of the House to discuss "the policy of nepotism" adopted by the Government in the matter of recent selection of Naibs and Tehsildars.—United Press.

FIREWORKS FATALITY

Three Burnt To Death In Cutch Village

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19

Three persons were burnt to death and four others received serious burns as a result of a quantity of gun powder catching fire in Mundra in the Cutch State, says a report received here.

The accident occurred while some fire works were being fired during a procession of seamen.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE POISON THORN

THE MASKED BALL AT THE CALGERIAN EMBASSY
2-6
HERE WE ARE, MAGDA.
YES...WE'D BETTER PUT OUR MASKS ON, JIM.
THERE THEY ARE--- INSPECTOR WADE AN' MISS THORNE. KEEP A SHARP EYE ON 'EM.
DON'T WORRY, INSPECTOR DONAVAN. THIS IS ONE TIME WE'LL NAB THE POISON THORN GANG COLD.
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